The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 926—Vol. XXIII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853. [Price 6d.

139 SHARES IN THE DEVON CONSOLS WEST MINING COMPANY. 1

MESSRS. JAMES WHITE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the offices of the company, No. 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 26th of May, 1853, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in Lots, pursuant to a resolution of the shareholders, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE (2948ths) FORFEITED PARTS, or SHARES, in the DEVON CONSOLS WEST MINE, situate in the parish of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, near the Devon Great Consolidated Mines. There is an excellent steam-engine, with suitable buildings and machinery, erected on the mine within the last eight months, and now in perfect order. From the encouraging nature of the latest reports of the workings, it is confidently expected this undertaking will prove a highly profitable investment at no distant period.—Particulars may be obtained of Mr. W. B. Harvey, purser, Tavistock; of Mr. H. Peet, secretary, at the offices of the company; and of Messrs. White and Son, auctioneers, No. 1, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

LLWYNMALEES LEAD MINE, NEAR THE CELEBRATED LISBURNE MINES, CARDIGAN, WALES. 2

MR. GADSDEN has received instructions from the Committee to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Tuesday, 31st May, at Twelve, in One Lot, the MINING RIGHTS, the MACHINERY, the CALLS IN ARREAR, and the AMOUNT AWARDED as due to the company by the late purser in respect of the above adventure. The mine is situated near Aberystwith, and is held at a royalty, and on favourable conditions. The judicious application of capital may render it a very profitable investment.—Particulars may be obtained of Mr. D. G. Goatley, 75, Cornhill; at the Mart; and at Mr. Gadsden's offices, 18, Old Broad-street, City.

HIGHLY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—EXTENSIVE SILVER AND LEAD MINES, AND SMELTING WORKS, IN SWITZERLAND. 3

MR. MURRELL has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on Thursday, June 23, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), very extensive and highly profitable SILVER and LEAD MINES, extending 48 miles in length and 26 in breadth, abounding with ores of extreme richness, together with substantially erected SMELTING WORKS, and numerous WORKSHOPS, DWELLING HOUSES, and all the requisite BUILDINGS and MACHINERY, the whole comprising one of the most unique establishments in Switzerland. There is a very large quantity of rich ore at the mines now ready for smelting, there is abundance of water power, and the property abounds with wood, a great quantity of which is already stocked at the works; a railway is about to be formed, which will adjoin the works, bring the property within 48 hours' journey of London, and of course, greatly facilitate the transit of ores, &c. Nearly £20,000 has been expended in bringing the works to their present state of perfection; ores have been smelted and sold, and have brought high prices, and the silver has been pronounced by the buyers to be of a very superior quality, so that a purchaser has the opportunity of coming in at a time when the foundation is substantially laid for realising a large fortune. The property is held by a grant from the Government for 90 years. A plan of the property and specimens of the ores may be seen at Mr. Murrell's, Auctioneer, &c., Walbrook, where further particulars may be obtained: as well as of Mr. Chatteris, accountant, 20, Gresham-st., city; and in Paris, of M. Et. Jaquet Alletz, 12, Rue d'Hauteville.

*** This sale is postponed until June the 23d, for the purpose of giving the public the opportunity of visiting the mines.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS. 4

MR. JENNINGS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday and Tuesday, the 6th and 7th days of June next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at CARTHEW CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of St. Issey, in the county of Cornwall (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), the whole of the valuable MINING MATERIALS in and upon the said MINE, consisting of a 60-in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE and one boiler; capstar, shears, and pullies complete; 180 fms. of new 11-in. capstan rope; 1 22-in. drawing whim engine, and 9 tons boiler, with crusher attached; 125 fms. of 9 to 12-in. pumps; plunger bottoms and poles; 90 fms. of main rods; 5 tons of drawing chain; spare cast-iron bob, gudgeon, king post, and bishop's head; pulley and stands; 3 tons 12-in. plunger pole, and 8-in. ditto; a quantity of strapping plates, bolts, nuts, and caps; old and new wrought and cast-iron; old and new timber; spare manhole cover, with steam valves complete; railroad iron and waggons; 20 ft. water-wheel, stamps and small crusher attached; one other 22 ft. water-wheel, with cast-iron rings; large quantity of 2-in. iron bucket rods, prongs, &c.; two pairs of poppet-heads, and small cat-head; old rope; 130 fms. of ladders; lot of kibbles; smith's bellows, anvils, and smith's tools; good set of screw-plates and taps; forge cranes; crab wrench; vice and boaring gear; miner's tools; grinding stone; dressing tools; dressing sheds; beam, scales, and weights; pick hilts and nails; launders; barrows; 1 4-wheeled waggon; 1 2-wheeled cart; 1 horse and harness; mine bell; with a great variety of other articles. Also, the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE.

This mine is within three miles of Wadebridge, and there is a wharf within half-a-mile of it, at either of which places the materials may be shipped.

Catalogues (4d. each, and which will be forwarded, post free, on receipt of six post-age stamps), giving the order of each day's sale, will be ready for delivery on and after the 30th day of May inst., on application as under.

All persons having claims on this mine are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to Messrs. Symons and Son, solicitors, Wadebridge, Cornwall, of whom, and of Capt. John Key, on the mine, any further information may be obtained.

Wadebridge, May 11, 1853.

NORTH WALES.—MOSTYN FOUNDRY, on the RIVER DEE.

—ON SALE, OR TO LET (because of the recent decease of the managing partner), the LEASE and GOODWILL of an extensive and well established IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY, STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER FACTORY, SCRAPPING FORGE, SAW MILLS, and SHIP-BUILDING and TIMBER YARDS, fitted with new and powerful TOOLS (including a 20 ton crane), STEAM POWER, and GAS WORKS; capital OFFICES, with DWELLING-HOUSES for MANAGER, FOREMAN, and GATEKEEPER; a large stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, MINE PUMPS, CAST and WROUGHT-IRON, which may be taken at a valuation. The works are in full operation, with a good connection, and abut upon the River Dee, being distant 20 miles by water from Liverpool, and 19 by rail from Chester, and well adapted for building and repairing wood and iron steamers, locomotives, the largest sized land and marine steam-engines, and railway waggons. The natural and artificial facilities are unusually great, the area being nearly 3 acres, with a direct frontage into the tideway of 510 ft., and a siding into the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the adjacent collieries, only a few hundred feet distant, which ensures custom and a ready access, with a cheap and constant supply of coke and steam coals. The purchase-money may be paid by instalments, or part may remain on mortgage of the premises.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. P. Eyton, lead merchant, Llanerchymor, Holywell; or Mr. James Eyton, solicitor, Mold, North Wales. 5

VALUABLE MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE TO BE LET.

—TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE valuable MINES and SEAMS of COAL, called the LOWER SOFT COAL, and LOWER HARD COAL; also, the BEDS or SEAMS of excellent IRONSTONE, lying and being within and under the Brinsley Estate, the property of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in the parish or hamlet of Brinsley, otherwise Brunsley, in the county of Nottingham, containing 470 acres, or thereabouts. The same seams of coal and ironstone are now extensively worked in the adjoining estates by the Butterley Company. The Cromford and Nottingham Canal intersects the Brinsley estate, and the Erewash Valley Railway passes within a few yards of it, thereby affording convenient and ready access to the Southern and Midland Counties Markets, and especially to those of South Staffordshire, where the coals from these mines are in great demand for the make and manufacture of iron, and find a ready sale at highly remunerative prices. A fault runs through the estate, conveniently dividing the seams into two lots, one containing about 400 acres, and the other about 70 acres, and it is proposed to let the seams lying on each side of the fault separately. 6

Further particulars and information may be had, and a plan of the estate seen, on application to Mr. John Lancaster, of Ince, near Wigan, mining engineer; or at the office of Messrs. Woodcock, Part, and Scott, solicitors, Wigan.

WELLINGTON COLLIERY, in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This colliery, which comprises about 30 acres of Starkey, 10 acres of Rocky, 120 acres of Smart Delph, 75 acres of Oaken-hill Delph, and 110 acres of the Brazilly Delph veins of coal, situate at Moseley-green, on the east side of the Forest of Dean, and close to the line of the intended Dean Forest, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway, will be SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the ensuing month, if not previously disposed of by private contract. There are TWO PIT SHAFTS in WORK, with PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, and all necessary PLANT for the advantageous working of the mines; and a branch of the Severn and Wye tramway connects the colliery with Lydney basin, on the River Severn, and the South Wales Railway. The veins in operation are the Starkey, Rocky, and Smart Delph veins, yielding coal of excellent quality; and the Oaken-hill and Brazilly Delph vein, which have been partly worked, may be speedily re-opened with but little outlay. The purchaser of this colliery would be in a position to work several adjoining unopened gales of coal, the owners of which are willing to sell upon fair terms.—Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement. To treat by private contract, apply to Mr. William Roberts, jun., solicitor, Coleford, Gloucestershire; or to Mr. Joseph Cooksey, mine agent, West Bromwich, near Birmingham.

The property may be inspected on application at the colliery, to Mr. William Trafford, the overlooker. 7

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, valuable TIN-WORKS in SOUTH WALES, consisting of a FORGE and FOUR TIN-MILLS, capable of turning out 1500 boxes of tin-plates weekly, which bear a high character in the market. The mills are worked by a pair of steam-engines, in addition to extensive water power, and are now in full operation. There is also a good BITUMINOUS COLLIERY (in full work), connected with the tin-works, which may be had, if required. Immediate possession may be had, and ample time afforded for payment of the purchase money, on reasonable security being given.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, solicitors, Liverpool. 8

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 28, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr CROFTS when called upon to recommend will do so. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:— 9

West Phœnix	Wheal Zion	Wh. Carpenter, South
Sourton Consols	Keswick	Sydenham
Great Wheal Baddern	Wheal Wrey	Clive
Charlestown United	Rix Hill	East Tamar
Great Crinnis	Cwm Darren	Wheal Norris
Trebell Consols	Penliyne Court	North Damsel
Britannia Gold	Tavy Consols	Balnoon Consols
Penhale	East Russell	Merilyn
Wheal Uny	Hennock	Herodsfoot
Cubert	Wheal Yeoland	North British
Ludcott	Wheal Golden	Scottish Australian

*** Mr. CROFTS is a BUYER of PENHALE SHARES.

Mr. CROFTS transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange, but more particularly in COLONIAL GOLD, PORT PHILIP, and NOUVEAU MONDE; and NORTH BRITISH, and SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN LAND SHARES; also VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY, and MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Dated Friday, May 20, 1853, No. 28, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES CROFTS submits to his friends, and particularly to those resident in the country, the following PROPOSITION on the subject of ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in new mining companies, British and Foreign:— 10

The capitalist desirous of the means of speculating with some chance of profit, has generally for his sole guide the prospectus of a company, without the means of reference as to the *bona fides* of the undertaking, and thus the adventure becomes hazardous in proportion as it may be well or ill based as to prospects and management. In the event of its being a "mere speculation" of the latter class, the acquisition of shares is attended with no difficulty; whilst in the case of a first-rate concern no allotment takes place to strangers, and a premium and a good investment is lost. Mr. CROFTS OFFERS HIS AID to REMEDY the evil depicted, by becoming intermediate between the new companies and the capitalist; and his obvious duty will be to recommend only such undertakings as are really and truly originated for *bona fide* purposes, and that, as such, present all the elements of success. He may be CONSULTED, therefore, on all new mining undertakings, and in event of business a moderate charge per share will be made for commission, *on the sole condition that all shares applied for, if obtained, be accepted and paid upon.*

No. 28, Cornhill, May 20, 1853.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years), 11

Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the *Mining Journal*, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET. 12

Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Great Wheal Fortune	Treviskey and Barrier.
Alfred Consols	Great Wheal Vor	Trelusbeck
Anglo-Californian	Great Bryn Consols	Tresavean
Balnoon Beacon	Halamanning	Trumpet Consols
Bedford United	Herodsfoot	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate)
Bell and Lanarth	Kilbricken	Tywardreath
Bicton Consols.	Irish Cons. Mining Co.	Tywarnhayle
Black Craig	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Ulpha United
Bodmin Consols	Leeds Town Consols	Union Tin
Boringdon Consols	Lelant Consols	Unity Consols
Boscaswell Downs	Levant Linares	United Mines (Tavisk.)
Boscean Brewer	Marke Valley	United Mines (Gwen.)
Botallack	Mary Ann	Venton
Bottle Hill	Mendip Hills	Wellington
Britannia Gold & Copper	Merilyn Michell	West Abraham
Bronfloyd	Mill Pool Molland	West Alfred Consols
Burra Burra (Australia)	Mostyn	West Basset
Callington	Nansegollan	West Caradon
Caradon Wood	Nant-y-Car	West Damsel
Carsons Creek	Neptune	West Darlington
Cathedral	North Caradon	West Ding Dong
Carvannal	North Levant	West Stray Park
Castle Dinas	North Frances	West Phœnix (free sh.)
Carn Brea	North Basset	West Providence
Cwm Erfin	North Buller	West Russell
Cwm Darren	North Cornwall	West Seton
Clive	North Damsel	West Sharp Tor
Comford	North Pool	West Treasury
Colonial	North Roskear	West Trethellan
Condurrow	North Wheal Robert	West Wheal Alfred
Cook's Kitchen	North Wheal Trelawny	West Wheal Frances
Carvannal	Nouveau Monde	West Wheal Robins
Craddock Moor	Okel Tor Orsedd	West Wheal Russell
Crow Hill	Par Consols	West Wheal Treasury
Cubert Darren	Pembroke & E. Crinnis	Wheal Brewer
Dalrhiew	Pendarves and St. Aubyn	Wheal Buller
Devon Burra Burra	Penhale Consols	Wheal Catherine
Devon Consols North	Penliyne Court	Wheal Carpenter
Devon Great Consols	Penzance Consols	Wheal Comford
Devon Kapunda	Perran St. George	Wheal Clifford
Dolcoath	Phœnix Great Consols	Wheal Golden
Duke of Cornwall	Poltimore	Wheal Ellen (Breage)
Dyfngwin	Port Philip & Col. Gold	Wheal Enys (Wendron)
East Alfred Consols	Rix Hill	Wheal Fanny
East Basset	Round Hill (Salop)	Wheal Fatwork
East Black Craig	Silver Valley	Wheal Fortune (Breage)
East Darren	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal James
East Halamanning	South Frances	Wheal Jane
East Margaret	South Caradon	Wheal Kitty
East Pool	South Condurrow	Wheal Lemon
East Russell	South of Scotland	Wheal Lovel
East Seton and Maude	South-West Phœnix	Wheal Plenty
East Tamar	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Russell
East Wheal Reeth	South Wheal Lovel	Wheal Reeth
East Wheal Rose	South Wheal Russell	Wheal Robin
East Wheal Russell	South Carn Brea	Wheal Samson
Esgair Llee	South Tolgus	Wheal Seton
Exmoor Eliza	Spearne Consols	Wheal Squire
Four Dargue (Cumberl.)	St. Aubyn and Grylis	Wheal Surprise
Garreg	St. Day United	Wheal Tehidy
Gonamena	St. Ive's Consols	Wheal Trebarvah
Golden Mile Lead Mines	Stoke Climsland Consols	Wheal Trefusis
Grambler and St. Aubyn	Stray Park Swanpool	Wheal Trelawny
Great Beam	Tavy Consols	Wheal Tremayne
Great Crinnis	Tamar Consols	Wheal Tryphena
Great Nugget Vein Co.	Tees Side Tincroft	Wheal Scton
Great Sheba Consols	Trebarvah	Wheal Uny
Great Crinnis	Trebell Consols	Wheal Wrey
Great Work	Trefusis Trehane	Wheal Zion
Great Wheal Alfred	Trelawny Trethellan	Whitford
Great Wheal Baddern	Treloweth Trevena	Wood Mine

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

J. J. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST, with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most respectable management—a most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest, not only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the respectability of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—May 20, 1853.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. 13

Business transacted in British Mines on Stock Exchange principles.

MINES.—ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, has for SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES, to pay the purchaser 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum, and are safe for investment; also in progressing Mines, which will shortly pay dividends, affording a wide and excellent scope for speculation—among which may be had some shares in East Wheal Vor Mine; this valuable mine is in the richest tin locality, and adjoins the celebrated Great Wheal Vor, which has paid upwards of 600,000*l.* profit. The Californian, Australian Land and Gold, and Foreign Shares, dealt in at current prices. The most authentic information secured from the mining districts. Purchases and Sales conducted with the utmost promptitude. 14

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:— 15

Alfred Consols	Tremayne	South Basset
Trelawny	West Providence	South Tolgus
Mary Anne	Treviskey	Wheal Seton
Bedford United	United Mines	St. John del Rey
Carn Brea	South Caradon	Cubre
Tincroft	West Caradon	Great Devon Consols
North Basset	Wheal Margaret	South Tamar
Lewis	South Frances	

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Wheal Pollard	Cubert	Wheal Uny
North Damsel	East Tamar	Clive
North Vale of Towey	East Basset	Wheal Harriett
Treleigh Tamar	West Towan	Stray Park
Herodsfoot	Tavy Consols	East Tamar

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES.—CAPITALISTS may PURCHASE SHARES in established DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES of the first character, and in MINES which will soon pay dividends, with the certainty, if properly selected, of receiving five times the income, and a considerably greater profit on the improved value of their property than can be derived from any other public security, where the liability is limited, and no risk incurred. The undersigned are always in a position to furnish the most accurate data for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect SALES or PURCHASES in MINES of known respectability upon the best possible terms.—JAMES STEVENS TRIPP and Co., mining agents, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839. 16

MINING SHARES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY has for SALE the following SHARES:—Pen-y-Gelli (£27); Spearne Consols (£10½); Linares (£11); Marke Valley (£5½); Wheal Edward (£3); Trewetha (£2); Cwm Darren (£¾); Augusta Consols (£1½); Wheal Prockter (£1⅝); South Cork (£1); Devon Kapunda (£2¼); Wheal Kitty (£4); Wheal Augusta (£1¾); Rorrington (£1¼); Wheal Surprise (18s. 6d.); East Tamar (£1¾); Perran Wheal Alfred (£1¼); Perran Wheal Jane (£⅝); Prince Albert (£2); East Russell; Exmore Eliza; Penilyne Court; Poltimore; Britannia; Monarch. Mr. SPRATLEY also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.—2, Winchester-buildings, London. 17

JOSEPH WILLIAM OLIVER, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, has SHARES for SALE at the following prices: viz., South Speed (£23); Crookhaven (£20½); Bedford United (£9½); Hennock (£7); East White Grit (£4½); Boringdon (£3¼); Merilyns (£4½); Prince Albert (£2¾); Sourton Consols (£1); Perran Wh. Jane (£⅝); Wh. Augusta (£2⅛); Weston (£2); Wheal Ludcott (£2); Perran Wheal Alfred (£1¼); Norbury (£⅜); Ritton Castle (£½); Churchstoke (£¾); West Wheal Carpenter (19s.); South Cork (£1); Rorrington (£1 4s.); Silver Brook (£1⅜); Wheal Sarah (6s.); Monarch Gold (8s.) 18

GOLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.—Messrs. KENWORTHY AND CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Co., 37, Old Broad-street, City. 19

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, *IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.* 20

MINING TESTIMONIAL TO JOSIAH H. HITCHINS, ESQ.—The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will SHORTLY CLOSE, as the Testimonial is now being manufactured by Messrs. Mason and Elkington, for presentation on or about Midsummer-day next. Subscriptions to be paid to the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock; or to HENRY PEET, Hon. Sec.,

20, St. Helen's-place, London, May 20, 1853. 21

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND BEAM PUMPING ENGINE, of not less than 60-in. cylinder, 8 to 9 ft. stroke, with one or two boilers.—Address, stating lowest terms, to G. Kieckhoefer, 50, Threadneedle-street. 22

TO MINING COMPANIES.—A person is desirous of GRANTING a LEASE to MINING ADVENTURERS upon FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate near the banks of the Towy, 1¼ miles from Carmarthen Quay, and about 2 miles from the Railway Station. The land alluded to has been inspected by several Cornish miners, who have pointed out a lode, which by all symptoms contains lead ore.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. Price, Bettws, Carmarthen. 23

STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE NEW double-cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, of 20-horse power, the consumption of coal only 3 lbs. per horse-power per hour. Also, a PAIR of 12-horse HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, and others of smaller power.—Apply, by letter only, to "A. B. C.," care of William Joyce and Co., engineers and iron shipbuilders, Greenwich, near London. 24

FOR SALE, a 20-horse power BEAM ENGINE (low pressure), with boiler, complete; also, TWO 20-inch PUMPS, 40 ft. long; the whole in good working condition. To be seen at the Dockyard, Devonport.—Apply to Messrs. Kitt and Sons. 25

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—ONE HUNDRED NANT-Y-CAR SHARES TO BE SOLD, a great bargain, in consequence of the seller going on the Continent.—Apply, "J. S. L.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-st., London. 26

CONTRACT FOR COALS.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 29th of August next, SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the ADJUDICATION HALL, PARIS, for the SUPPLY OF COALS required for the next three years for the service of the Imperial Navy of France at Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Madeira, and St. Croix, Teneriffe. The schedule of particulars may be seen at the Consulate-General of France, between Twelve and Four o'clock.

Consulate-General of France, 47, King William-street, City. 27

TENDERS FOR COAL, TIMBER, AND CANDLES.—TENDERS may be FORWARDED to me on or before the 1st proximo for supplying 1500 tons, more or less, as may be required, of WELSH COAL, of the best quality for steam-engines, to be delivered between Midsummer, 1853, and Midsummer, 1854, at WEST CARADON, CRADDOCK MOOR, TOKENBURY, and any other mines of which I am purser, situate within six miles of Liskeard, in about equal quantities monthly, and so that the mines shall be kept constantly supplied, in default of which, and also of the quality being the best, the cost above the contract price of obtaining a supply elsewhere is to be charged to the contractors. The mode of payment to be by acceptances at three months from the times (once in two months) of auditing the accounts. 28

TENDERS may also be FORWARDED to me, on or before the 1st proximo, for supplying the above mines, for 12 months from Midsummer next, with NORWAY TIMBER, half Dram and half Longsound, of good quality and average lengths, to be delivered at the respective mines in such quantities as may be required, and when required, and to be charged at the measurement on which the duty has been paid. Should the agents not approve of the quality of any timber sent in, the contractors to remove the same, and, at the option of the respective adventurers, either replace it by an article of approved quality, or submit to a reduction from their bills of the amount of difference between the contract price and that at which the adventurers may obtain a supply from some other party; also the amount of the like difference to be deducted from the contractor's bills in respect of timber purchased elsewhere, in consequence of the contractors not sending in supplies when and as required.

TENDERS may also be FORWARDED for the supply to the above mines, for six months from the 1st proximo, of best MINE CANDLES, when and as required, in default of which, and also of the quality being unexceptionable, the above conditions as to timber to apply also to candles. Payment for timber and candles to be by acceptances at three months, as for coal above. Any mine may be tendered for separately, and for either of the articles. EDWD. A. CROUCH.

Liskeard, May 9, 1853.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of PROPRIETORS of this Association will be HELD at the London Tavern on the 28th day of May next, to receive the report of the directors. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock P.M. precisely. At this meeting, the election will take place of two directors in the room of George Thomas, Esq., deceased, and P. N. Johnson, Esq., resigned, and of two auditors in the room of Samuel Blaxland, Esq., deceased, and Abraham John Valpy, Esq., resigned. Proprietors desirous of becoming candidates for the office of director or auditor are required by clause 39 of the Deed of Settlement to leave notice of such intention at the office of the association at least 14 days before the election takes place. G. V. DUVAL, Managing Director.

Winchester House, April 14, 1853. 29

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY will be HELD at the Company's office, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, on Friday, the 3d June, at Two o'clock precisely.

At this meeting a director will be elected in the room of John Routh, Esq., deceased; and one director—viz., Robert Addison, Esq.—will go out by rotation, but is eligible to be re-elected. JOHN HOCKIN, Secretary.

8, Tokenhouse-yard, May 16, 1853. 30

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

The Royal Institution evening meeting, on Friday the 13th inst., was crowded, to hear Prof. E. Forbes "On some new points in British Geology." These "new points" were discovered during a recent examination of that well-trodden ground of geological investigation, the Isle of Wight. That island presents a remarkably good field for geological surveys, as a great variety of strata are brought to the surface, and are exposed to view along the coast, and thirty years ago, when the study of geology had attracted little attention, the remarkable geological features of the Isle of Wight were described in a work by Mr. Webster. From east to west the island is divided by a line of upturned chalk, the southern division consisting of rocks belonging to the older formations, and the northern to the formation of more recent periods; to the latter of which Prof. Forbes particularly referred. After noticing the coloured sands of Alum-bay, he stated that from that point the strata gradually slope to the Rabbit Warren, until they assume a horizontal position. There is this remarkable difference between the vertical and the horizontal beds, that the fossils in the former are marine, and in the latter they are the remains of fresh water animals. Headon-hill is composed of horizontal strata, and until the investigations of Prof. Forbes they were generally considered to be the type of the tertiary beds of the northern parts of the island; the other strata being repetitions of the same, and of the same date. Some doubt, however, had been entertained by local geologists of the correctness of the period assigned to these formations, though they had not published their opinions. In the autumn of last year Professor Forbes was requested by Sir Henry De la Beche to assist him in the geological survey of the island, and he entered on the investigation with little hope of being able to discover anything new in a field that had been so often explored. On a careful examination of the Headon-hill district, however, he found that the planorbis, a fossil shell occurring throughout the limestone of Headon-hill, though similar in general appearance to the planorbis of the limestone of Colwell-bay, is characteristically different; and that the two forms of that shell are each characteristic of the limestones of those two parts of the island. The strata of Whitecliff-bay had also been regarded as a repetition of those of Headon-hill, but on a careful examination by Prof. Forbes, the limestones composing them were found to differ. He explained by reference to diagrams the difference between the position of the beds as hitherto placed by geologists, and the positions they ought to occupy according to the new light thrown upon the subject by his recent investigations. On proceeding with the survey of the island from Cowes to Hempstead, Prof. Forbes ascertained that at the bottom of Hempstead-hill the beds are similar to to those of Whitecliff-bay; but there are in addition several higher beds, including a marine stratum, which contains a new species of oyster. These beds, on the upper part of Hempstead-hill, correspond with a very extensive class of strata on the Continent, ranked as Miocene, and to be found in Malta, the Greek Isles, in Asia, and other parts of the world. Professor Forbes said, that judging from their position and character, he is of opinion the upper strata of Hempstead-hill belong to the Eocene period; and if so, as they correspond with the similar beds on the Continent and in Asia, those beds hitherto regarded as Miocene really belong to the Eocene formation. Should this inference be established, the geological mapping of a great part of the world would be changed by the discovery of strata in a small part of that small island; and Prof. Forbes concluded by saying that he might be thus considered to have found a geological "nugget" among the oft turned strata of the Isle of Wight.

STATISTICS OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

An interesting paper on the subject of Railway Accidents was read at the Statistical Society, by Mr. Neison, the eminent actuary. After observing that it would not be in his power to give them full information on this important question, not being in a position to enter into all the statistical details upon which his deductions were based, Mr. Neison said the results at which he had arrived were founded on the latest parliamentary returns, and with a view to simplify the subject he would classify the accidents that occurred under the heads—viz., those which took place under circumstances beyond the control of the management of the companies, and those which were within their control and that of their servants. He proceeds to show from authentic documents that the number of deaths on railways from all causes, from the 1st August, 1840, to the 31st Dec., 1851, were 1613, of which a large proportion consisted of servants of the different companies. The number of persons injured during the same period amounted to 2163, making a total of 3776. He observed that when the data upon which his conclusions were formed came to be investigated, it would be found that there was a tendency to a diminution of the number of persons killed, and likewise of those who were injured. The deaths arising from collisions, and the running off the line of carriages had been decreasing, while deaths from passengers falling off the trains had scarcely varied. Deaths caused by breaking of axletrees and defective machinery had been diminished since 1847. The number of accidents within a given period was 3 per cent. in cases where the management had no control, and 1-3d per cent. where the executive could exercise efficient authority; and the deaths occurring under the latter circumstances had decreased since 1840, and that in the most satisfactory and rapid manner. It was obvious, that as there had been an increase in the complication and ramification of the railway system, if there had not been an improvement in management, the loss of life would have been greater. It was also evident, that means were at work to effect further improvements, and when such had been accomplished, a further decrease in the ratio of accidents might be expected. In confirmation of this position he entered into the following details:—From the years 1844 to 1851 70,444,469,484 miles were travelled, and 176 deaths had occurred from accidents; hence only one passenger had been killed for every 40,025,395 miles. Of deaths from all causes, from 1841 to Dec. 1851, 3 1-3d per cent. were occasioned by collisions not occurring at the stations, and 5 per cent. from trains running off the lines. Of the various accidents which occasioned loss of life a large proportion was owing to persons being run over; and the number of accidents from persons falling from trains amount to 11 per cent., for which the management was not accountable. In conclusion, he directed attention particularly to the statistics that would be embodied and published in the paper he had read to them that evening, but which he had been compelled to abridge, in order not to exceed the limits assigned him. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Neison, in reply to various questions, entered into some details confirmatory of the statements given in his paper: he said it was erroneous to suppose that increase of speed had any material effect in the production of accidents, the bulk of which took place in the spring and summer months; he was at first as much opposed as any other person to railway directors; but having been led to investigate the circumstances connected with railway management, he could not resist the force of the facts from which his conclusions were derived, though he would not go the length of asserting that improvement was not requisite.

The Lancashire coal field produces about 4,000,000 tons annually—viz., in the Wigan district, 2,000,000; Bolton, 1,000,000; and St. Helens, 1,000,000; altogether covering an area of 600 square miles. The cost of getting and raising it to the surface in Lancashire averages less by 1s. 6d. per ton than it does in the Newcastle and Durham districts; the average depth of the pits being only 875 feet here, against 1500 feet there. The average cost of carriage from the Lancashire pits to Liverpool, distance 24 miles, is 2s. per ton, being 9d. per ton less than from those of Northumberland and Durham to the eastern seaports. The varieties of coal found in Lancashire are said to exceed in number those found in Durham and Northumberland, which amount to 175.

The reported gold discoveries in Texas appear to have turned out a hoax, all the gold having been brought from California.

CORNWALL MILITIA.—It is understood that Sir William Trelawny, the Lord-Lieutenant of Cornwall, has received orders from Government to form a second regiment of rifles for that county. The number of the present regiment is about 1200, which is considered much too large for practical purposes. It is expected that Launceston will be the head-quarters of the second regiment, and that Mr. J. S. Trelawny, late M.P. for Tavistock, will command it. Mr. Reginald H. Trelawny, late of the Enniskillen Dragoons, is to be the adjutant, and Dr. W. Pryce Mitchell, will be staff and regimental surgeon. The first regiment will shortly assemble for 28 days' training at Bodmin, and the enrolled pensioners will be called out for duty at the same time.

Original Correspondence.

CRADDOCK'S ENGINES IN THE "ERICSSON" SHIP.

SIR,—I now proceed to exhibit the caloric of steam contrasted with the caloric of air. I have a 14-ft. cylinder to develope the expansive power of steam, and I intend to make use of it; it is unworthy to seize an opportunity by halves, and I shall appropriate my chance to the utmost, by taking a pressure of 400 lbs. per inch. As the rending pressure upon each inch section of the circumference of Craddock's tubes will at this pressure be but 3000 lbs., or the same pressure that is exerted on an inch section of the circumference of an 8-ft. cylindrical boiler at 10 lbs. per inch, upon a bearing *forty times the length*, there is not *much* danger of bursting, neither from bursting, considering that the explosive force contained in their respective areas is as 2200 lbs. to 100,000 lbs.; and as the heat of the steam will be at least 200° less than is applied to *some* parts of the *Ericsson* cylinder, the comparison cannot be considered to keep at otherwise than a truly respectful distance from the prototype; and the *position* of the greatest heat will exactly correspond with the original. The hot steam will only exist at *each end* of the cylinder to which it is introduced; moreover, as the whole of the valves for the eight ports of two cylinders will be comprised in the face of a single piece of metal, the cool steam will be in constant proximity with the hot, passing, in fact, in some measure, alternately through the same orifices; therefore, the constant deterioration to be effected by a permanently high temperature will be confined to the steam-chest and the pipes, which carry the supply from the boiler. Of the 6000 cubic feet which I have begged out of the 24,000 occupied by the *Ericsson* engine trunk, I shall devote 4000 feet to the boilers and their seating—*i. e.*, 20 ft. square by 10 ft. high; this is fully more than necessary. In the remaining 2000 ft. will be, in addition to the great cylinder, the condenser, and a few *et ceteras*, and a small cylinder one-eighth its capacity—whole weight, with the boilers, not exceeding the weight of the eight cylinder caloric engine—viz., 300 tons. The irregularity of force would be less with a small cylinder one-sixteenth the capacity, at least so far as the first of the three instances I am about to give, but my present object is a general comparison. I am not deciding the best permanent proportion of cylinders—that may be left until the English capitalist is able to appreciate as much as the Americans do the importance of improvements in navigation, and has scraped money enough together out of his various bubbles to permit him to be rich enough to devote a little to such an uninteresting object; in the meantime, I have selected a proportion which best suits all my purposes of comparison. For the convenience of whole numbers in a comparative calculation, call the area of the large piston 160 square feet, and the area of the smaller 20 square feet. The steam entering the small cylinder will be cut off at 1-32d part of the lineal stroke of 6 ft.; its volume will, therefore, be doubled five times in the first cylinder, pass into the second at 12·25 lbs. pressure, be doubled three times more, and pass to the condenser at 1567 lbs. absolute pressure, having been expanded 256 times. Now, as there will be eight doublings of volume, there will be eight times 75 per cent., or six times the mechanical effect derived from expansion alone, to be added to the initial weight of steam beyond what it would have yielded without expansion. The gain from dilation does not belong here—that is to be considered when examining the quantity of coal consumed; we have first to fix the value of the initial unit of steam. The theoretical effect, according to the usual modes of calculation of the quantity of steam at 400 lbs. per inch, included in the cut off, is as nearly as possible 150-horse power; for convenience and moderation in the estimate call it 133-horse. Each 75 per cent. gained by a doubling of volume will then be 100-horse, or 800-horse power by expansion, to be added to the initial 133: total, 933-horse power. With the same view of the lowest possible scale of estimate, cut off the odd figures, keeping merely 900; from this must be taken the friction and working deductions. In the first engine Mr. Craddock made, which was worked for ten months at Messrs. Fox and Henderson's, in order to prove that he was not an impostor, it having been industriously circulated that he had a concealed and fraudulent means of condensing the steam before it entered the air condenser, the indicator figures, taken off by Mr. Edward Cowper, showed that upon a total piston area of 1 ft. 4 in., with steam at only 80 lbs. in the small cylinder, the loss for friction was one-fifth of the total effect. According to this, the proportion for friction in such large cylinders, with 400 lbs. pressure, would be a fraction less than 1-200th part of the whole effect. But to give our comparison the utmost liberality, set down 50-horse for friction. The indicator figures, taken by the same gentleman, showed that the air condenser, the first ever made, with the imperfections, inevitable to a first machine, on an entirely new principle, realised a vacuum of 10 lbs. Now, as every one knows the difference between condensing in air and in water, it will be admitted that I make a very liberal allowance by deducting 2 in. of mercury for imperfect vacuum in a *water condenser*, which, of course, is preferably used at sea. This will make 100-horse power nearly, and leave an average effective pressure of more than 2 lbs. per square inch upon the last or lowest half of the stroke of the large cylinders—as much as the *Ericsson* realises through the whole stroke of four equal cylinders. It will hardly be thought I am exaggerating in favour of my argument if I strike off 150-horse more for contingent losses and deficiencies: total, 300-horse, or one-third from the theoretical effect of 900, leaving 600-horse power actually realised in the second edition of the *Ericsson*.

We have now to examine how much of her 650 tons of coals this engine-power will consume in 108 days. The area of the smaller piston is 2880 square inches. The length of the cut-off is 2¼ in. less 1-200th of an inch, which fraction we will also liberally neglect, and we find the quantity of steam is 6480 cubic in., at the compression of 400 lbs. per square in. Now, of this volume of steam *one-half* is due, not to the vapour of water, but to the dilution gained by the temperature of compression. A cubic inch of steam at 400 lbs. contains only half the water of 400 in. at 1 lb., so that only half the quantity of water being evaporated, only half the quantity of fuel is consumed which would be required for the same mechanical effect at the lower compression. Therefore, in going for the coal we must divide the initial volume of steam by two, and operate on 3240 cubic in. of steam, containing 400 times as much water as the same number of in. at 1 lb. pressure. A cubic inch of steam at 1 lb. contains (without fractions) 1-20,000th part its bulk of water, each inch of the 3240 will, therefore, contain 1-50th part of its bulk of water, and we have 64-45th cubic inches of water evaporated at each stroke of the engine, or as nearly as possible 26 single strokes for each cubic foot evaporated. Let this be per minute, and it is not a bad pace for a 600-horse engine, the evaporation will be 60 cubic feet. of water per hour. Now Craddock's boiler, from its perfect construction, with no waste of heat in long vacant draught passages, evaporates a cubic foot of water with 4 lbs. of coal, half of what the ordinary boiler requires. The consumption, therefore, for this 600-horse engine will be 240 lbs. of coal per hour, or under 3 tons in the 24 hours, being less than half the alleged consumption of the caloric engine, and only 4-10ths of a pound of coal per horse-power per hour, instead of 7 lbs., the common condensing estimate. The gain, amounting to nearly 18 times the mechanical effect from the same combustion of fuel is in this instance equally divided between the three items of economy, dilation, expansion, and superior evaporating capacity in the boiler. I do not know what speed will be granted me for a ship of 1500 to 2000 tons, propelled with 600-horse power, but I shall consider myself entitled to 15 miles per hour. To give the opposite side every advantage, make up the daily consumption of coal full 3 tons, being a gift of 960 lbs. per day, this quantity will steam 360 miles in 24 hours, or in 108 days 38,880 miles, being once and a half round the globe, with only 354 tons of coal, leaving 300 tons of the *Ericsson* allowance remaining for an extra trip to any cape she likes, or to carry her once and a half round the globe again, a triple circumnavigation with 700 tons of coal, in 216 days. If the vessel be 1500 tons, there will be a clear freight space of 846 tons for the 108 days, or if 2000 tons, 1346 tons freight. But now let us proceed to burn some more coals, and increase the speed, and the caloric. Instead of 1-32d adjust the cut off to 1-16th of the stroke of the smaller cylinder. We shall pass through the engine twice as much steam, and, therefore, require the caloric of the whole 6 tons per 24 hours. I have admitted the irregularity of force in the instance already given, and that it might be advisable, were it a permanent arrangement, to reduce the strongest part of the impulse one-half, by using the same quantity of steam in a small cylinder of half the area, cut off at 1-16th instead of 1-32d of the stroke. There would then be four doublings of volume in each cylinder, instead of five in the first and three in the second. The steam would enter the large cylinder at 25 lbs. instead of 12·5 lbs.; but in Craddock's last patented engine this would only tend to equalise the impulses, because the commencement of the low-pressure stroke falls in with the middle of the high-pressure stroke. We have no complete experience what would be the effect of a succession of alternating impulses on the propulsion of a vessel, because no material degree of expansion has ever yet been applied in steam-boats. There are those who have thought that a succession of impulses, resembling the stroke of oars, or the action of swimming, in which the swimmer who takes the *largest* stroke is always the fastest, would tend to economise power, giving the vessel the full benefit of its momentum between each impetus. However this may be, Craddock's last engine greatly increases uniformity by doubling the number of strong impulses. Instead of these taking effect only at the beginning of the stroke, there is one at the middle also, giving four instead of two in each revolution. The more frequent the impulses in a circle, the more equable is the action. But as the object in this first instance is to exhibit the utmost economy of fuel, not to decide on points which can only be decided by actual experiment, we now proceed with the second instance, where the irregularity is less by half through the whole stroke. The result of the double quantity of steam cut off at 1-16th of the small cylinder will be as follows:—One doubling of volume being lost in the first cylinder, it will enter the second at a double pressure, or 25 lbs., and will pass to the condenser also at the double pressure of 3·125 lbs. The theoretical effect of the second unit of steam will not be 900-horse power as in the first instance, one doubling of the whole double volume of steam being lost 75 per cent. on the whole initial force must be deducted, equal to 200-horse power, leaving 700 instead of 900 as the theoretical effect of a double combustion of coal. But no further deduction will be required for friction, nor for defective vacuum, as the condenser will be apportioned to its increased duty. Take off, therefore, only 100-horse for contingent loss between the two cylinders, &c., there will remain 600-horse power realised by the additional steam: total 1200-horse power. Now, as no such amount of power has ever been put into a 1500 ton ship, for the simple reason that at the present weight of engines there would be no room left for anything else, we cannot say from experiment what speed would be realised. So little as six miles per hour, added to the previous 15 miles, would carry her 54,000 miles instead of 18,000 in the 108 days, or three times as far as the *Ericsson*, with the same consumption of six tons of coal per day, and only three-fourths the space occupied by the engines. And now to conclude with a third instance of modification. Double again the quantity of steam passed through the engine, and burn 12 tons of coals per day. Were the amount of expansion the same as in the first instance, the theoretical effects of this quadruple weight of steam would be 3600-horse power, but two doublings of volume with the corresponding effect of twice 75 per cent. on the whole initial force are lost. The steam cut off at ¼th, doubles only three times in the first cylinder, and three times in the second, finally leaving to the condenser at 6·25 lbs. absolute pressure, being expanded only 64 times instead of 128 times, as in the second instance, and 256 times in the first. On the wholeonly six doublings. Six times 400=2400 is, therefore, the gain by expansion, to be added to the initial 532 lbs., or neglecting the 33 odd horse per unit, as we have done before, 400 horse giving 2800 as the total theoretical effect. From the effect of the first unit of steam we deducted 300 for friction and working loss, from the second unit 100 more for further contingencies, taking in the same ratio from the additional units, a total of 600 must be substracted from the theoretical 2800, leaving 2200 as the actual power of the engine upon a consumption of 12 tons of coal per day. Now, as already remarked, we have no facts for fixing the speed of a vessel with engines equal to her tonnage, much less when they exceed it. The theoretical rule is, that the resistance increases as the square of the velocity, according to which a vessel steaming 15 miles per hour, with 600 horse, would require 2400 horse to steam 30 miles. But if such speed came into use great difference would be made in the build of vessels, to diminish the proportion of resistance, and I may safely assume 30 miles an hour as the speed obtained from the 2200-horse power. The *Ericsson* ship would then be made to steam 25,920 miles in 36 days, or once round the globe, with a consumption of 432 tons of coals; or in the 108 days make a triple circuit with 1296 tons. By permitting her to coal twice, which will hardly be denied in a voyage of 77,760 miles, 732 tons being the weight of coals and engines, all that is above that in a vessel of 1500 to 2000 tons will be available for commerce. Results mainly due to the perfection of the boiler and the condenser. Yet this is the invention which could not be exhibited in that school of the world, the Great Exhibition, and the organ of its vices, as well as its virtues, the Athenæum is now endeavouring to drown the voice of conscience by braying loudly about *caloric*. I have calculated at 400 lbs. pressure, because I had the advantage of one of the cylinders heated up to the requisite temperature, and chose to make the most of it, but the greater includes the less, and any one may calculate as they please the results of 300 lbs., 200 lbs., or 100 lbs. per in., with the gradually diminishing economy, the same effect of steam used at 200 lbs. in the instances given would consume above 40 per cent. more coal from the less degree of dilation. Except yourself, I do not know a man of public spirit and discrimination enough to persist in urging upon public attention such vast inventions. I do not mean that no one has pronounced a fair public judgment on Mr. Craddock's merits. The *Literary Gazette* and *Mechanics' Magazine*, I see, especially spoke out years since like honest men upon his publications; but it is yourself alone that has appreciated the full intensity of the opposition which rival interests and jealousies have placed like a wall in the inventor's path, and cut off from the public continually every occasion of being acquainted with the value of his works. One of these occasions, the establishment of just such a steam-boat as "A. S. K." recommends, was nefariously frustrated for purposes yet more nefarious. Steam-caloric is not like air-caloric, limited to partial situations and pompous going vessels—the black swans, the *raræ aves* of navigation. It may be applied either in the largest ships, or in boats which are now too small to receive an engine. Effective power may be placed in the shallowest craft, carrying steam hundreds of miles beyond its present limits, into the interior of continents, a facility which Australia, at this moment, especially demands, and after this will still remain a vast field of efficacy on the railroad, in the agricultural engine, and in the small workshop, where caloric cylinders may strive in vain to enter, to sink deep in the furrowed soil, or erect their figures as moving towers on the locomotive; nor need the coal-owners take alarm at the economy of coal. I am not frightened in the least, for for every ton of coal saved a hundred tons will be consumed by the multiplied extension of the steam-engine.

April 20. DAVID MUSHET.

CAPTAIN ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

SIR,—Having perused nearly all the disquisitions that have appeared in your Journal and elsewhere on Capt. Ericsson's caloric-engine, I have been rather surprised at the fact, that up to this moment there has not been a single attempt made (at least that I have seen) to deduce from the known laws of expansion by heat, and their application in Ericsson's machine, its real available power, or the pressure per square in. of the area of his piston applicable to that purpose: 15 lbs. per square inch was assumed, and I believe still is, by him as attainable; 12 lbs. he has stated as what he will prefer, it being understood by this that he can so work at a corresponding lower temperature: 8 to 9 lbs. is what is said actually to have been the working pressure, and this your correspondent, Mr. Craddock, seems to assume as correct in your Journal of the 7th inst.: 2 or 3 lbs. is what your energetic and acute correspondent, Mr. Mushet, calculates as probable. Having learned by experience to receive *cum grano salis* any accounts of stupendous discoveries that crossed the Atlantic, I looked earnestly for details and measurements of the working apparatus of the caloric engine, and as soon as these were obtained, applying to them the well-known laws of the expansion of elastic fluids, the available power of the caloric engine was as easily found as that of a steam-engine, whose area and stroke of piston and pressure of steam is known. My only excuse for troubling you with a matter that seems so simple is, that the right pressure has not been approximated to in any statement I have seen.

In the caloric engine we have the working cylinder and the supply cylinder or air-pump, the relative capacities of these are the primary data for calculating the pressure; the supply cylinder is 137 inches in diameter, its area of piston is, therefore, 14,077 in. The working cylinder has a diameter of 168 in., its piston area is therefore 21,168 in., the length of stroke is the same for both, the relative capacity is, therefore, as two to three. Now, if we assume the capacity of the supply cylinder to be 200 cubic ft., then that is the amount of air at 60° Fahr. taken in by the air-pumps at each stroke, to afford, by its expansion, the pressure for the ensuing stroke. There is no better ascertained law with regard to elastic fluids than that by raising the temperature of air 490° of Fahr., or from 60 to 550°, we shall double its volume. Let us, then, assume that Ericsson heats the air to that extent as it passes into the working cylinder, and keeps it so heated all the time it is there. What follows? the 200 cubic feet of air has now become 400 cubic feet at atmospheric pressure, but he has passed it into a vessel that will only contain 300 cubic feet.

Here Marriot's well-known law must be our guide: by it we know that if we compress four volumes of air at atmospheric pressure into the space of three volumes, it will then exert a pressure on all the internal area of the vessel containing it of 5 lbs. per square inch, or one-third the atmospheric pressure: 5 lbs. per inch is, therefore, the pressure on the under surface of the working piston of the caloric engine, if the heat is kept up at 550°. But as the communication remains open during all the stroke between the under surface of the working piston and the upper surface of the supply piston, 5 lbs. per square inch is also the pressure on the area of the latter, and this has to be deducted from the available pressure: this reduces it to 5 lbs. per in., or one-third the pressure of the working piston on its whole area to 1⅔ lbs. per square in. of actual and available pressure; from this in working has to be deducted friction, loss of heat, &c.

Having from these data long ago satisfied myself as to the ultimate fate of Capt. Ericsson's much vaunted new motive-power, the marvel with me in reading the various accounts of his progress was not why his engine went so slow, but why it went at all. PETER SPENCE.

Pendleton Alum-Works, Manchester, May 17.

ON COLLIERY MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—The very valuable and well-reasoned articles which appear from time to time in your excellent Journal on colliery management, and the necessity of the still further interference of the Legislature in the promotion of measures calculated to ensure a better management, and a more certain protection for the health and lives of the workmen, deserves, and will obtain, the approbation of every enlightened and humane person.

It appears that the Legislature are about to appoint another committee to enquire into the causes of accidents in coal mines; and it further appears that the colliery owners and agents have been chiefly instrumental in procuring the appointment of the said committee; and from a letter in your Journal of the 7th inst., from a "North Country Viewer," it further appears that the results expected from the investigation will annihilate or destroy for ever the pretensions of the steam-jet to cope at all with the furnace.

It is a fact quite patent in this district that the calling into existence another committee of enquiry is really the work of the viewers; and, further, the chief object in view is to show the superiority of the furnace over the steam-jet for ventilation purposes; and to establish this superiority an immense amount of labour, physical and mental, has been called into action by the chief of our viewers. Experiments have been made at various places—the results of which your able correspondent, Mr. J. Richardson, classifies in his lengthened communications to your Journal in a recent and the last week's issue.

I am fully persuaded that Mr. Richardson would not have forwarded those communications had he not judged them proper and fairly got up; hence, in drawing that gentleman's attention to this subject, I have only in view the general welfare of the mining body, and to induce him to be less hasty in coming to a conclusion on a subject involving such great consideration as the one before us. In Mr. Richardson's first letter he assumes the results of the examination at Delaval by the three inspectors to be perfectly correct, and which I do not intend to deny; but in contrasting the inspector's figures with Mr. Foster's, and other persons who gave evidence before the Select Committee, it is obvious that a wide difference exists, and a hint thrown out that something appears to be wrong somewhere. Now, the question is which is right and which is wrong; and as it would be useless to attempt to settle the matter by repeating the same statements of Mr. Foster, &c., I am inclined to draw Mr. Richardson's attention to a very disinterested, and, to my mind, a proper tribunal for testing this difficult point; and that is the personal visit to Delaval Colliery by Prof. Phillips; and if that gentleman's statement and figures as to the ventilation be taken as neutral ground, we will perceive which of the two other extremes comes nearest to him in regard to the point in dispute.

"At present (says Prof. Phillips) there is one colliery ventilated by the jets from an underground engine-boiler—viz., Seaton Delaval—which I have examined through the kindness of Mr. Foster." At Belmont, Mr. Elliott was so good as to repeat for my instruction some experiments by which the effect of steam-jets was compared with furnace action, &c. Messrs. N. Wood, Sinclair, and M. W. Robson, also gave me information from Norwood and Castle Eden Collieries as below:—

	Cubic ft. per min.
First, for SEATON DELAVAL—By steam-jets and boilers of an underground engine respectively at different times of measuring	74,391
	79,359
	77,455
	85,690
	82,320
Previously by furnace	48,760
	53,058
Average by jet nearly	80,000
Ditto by furnace, ditto	51,000
Difference, about	29,000
MOORSLEY—By furnace alone	25,000
By jets ditto	22,000
By both together	31,000
NORWOOD—By the furnace alone, estimated	15,750
By jets at the base of a staple	31,500
By jets at the top of the staple covered in	15,750
BELMONT—By furnace alone	44,007
27 jets without furnace	59,956
Engine at rest without furnace	47,757
27 jets with furnace	71,895
Engine at work with furnace	62,652
Engine exhausting out of a 6-in. pipe without furnace	56,294
CASTLE EDEN—By furnace alone	42,670
By furnace aided by 42 jets, the steam taken from bank 62 fms.	46,706
By heat of shaft, only the furnace and jets ceasing to act	30,307
By steam-jets alone	35,622

The above statement, copied from the Professor's report of 1850, sets at rest the question of the superiority of the jets at Seaton Delaval Colliery, and thus stands in opposition to the very low figures given by Messrs. Dunn and Co., the inspectors; and supports the assumed statements made before the committee by Mr. Foster, Mr. Mather, and others, as to the great superiority of the jets over the furnace at that colliery.

At Norwood, in the above table, we find that the jets exceed the furnace, when placed at the base of the staple, by upwards of 15,000 cubic feet; and, again, at Belmont, the jets produce nearly 16,000 cubic feet of air more than the furnace; whilst at Castle Eden and Moorsley the respective difference in favour of the furnace is but 7048 for the former, and 2000 for the latter; whilst at Norwood the fact stands out that 15,000 cubic feet were got by Prof. Phillips with the furnace; and in the table given in Mr. Richardson's last letter, the furnace ventilation is 8424 cubic feet—being only 528 cubic feet more than that by the steam-jet. Here, then, are statements drawn from a source which is undoubtedly above suspicion, and which exhibit a view of the case altogether different from that which Mr. Richardson takes in the remarks made on Mr. Wood's report.

In conclusion, let me draw Mr. Richardson's attention to the great disparity which exists between the quantities of air which obtained in Norwood colliery at the present time, as shown by Mr. Wood's statement, and the information given to Prof. Phillips, as shown in the tabular statement given above, by which it appears that the ordinary ventilation of the colliery has decreased upwards of 6000 cubic feet per minute. This, to say the least of it, shows progress the wrong way, and would warrant the attention of the district inspector to a visit in time, least some fearful calamity should ensue. MARTIN JUDE.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

SIR,—I am rather amused at the tone of "A North Country Viewer," as he is pleased to subscribe himself to a letter in your last week's edition, commenting upon the article you wrote respecting my patented invention for the ventilation of mines, and which appeared on the 30th ult., and wherein he is pleased to intimate to your numerous subscribers, that he has received "a very enlightened education," and a due acquisition of the principles of pneumatics and hydraulics, and the effect of all which, one would naturally suppose, would have so far improved his mind, that he would have willingly received a new idea in the spirit offered for achieving such a desirable object as the "ventilation of mines;" and particularly so when we find such an eminent authority as Mr. Blackwood publicly declare at the Society of Arts, "that every plan yet adopted for the ventilation of mines is very imperfect, weak, and feeble, extremely variable, uncertain in its action, and not to be depended upon; and in certain states of the atmosphere the currents are frequently reversed; and that he would defy any man living to produce any plan for the ventilation of mines which could be applied to mines in general." Therefore, if my plan should fail, I shall not be dismayed at having such "enlightened men of education" in the same boat with me as "A North Country Viewer;" for it is evident I shall not be alone, if Mr. Blackwood's version is correct, and which, alas! has been so frequently confirmed by the truly awful and distressing calamities which have hitherto happened, and which, I fear, will continue to happen, under the present universally-acknowledged imperfect system; and, in all due deference to "A North Country Viewer," I think he might have been a little more charitable to the feelings of the Editor of such an ably-conducted publication as the *Mining Journal*, which justly enjoys such a well-merited and wide-spread celebrity, and whose only desire is to disseminate useful knowledge with the hope of doing good, and I trust "A North Country Viewer" will pardon me for offering an opinion against his "enlightened education;" but I cannot help thinking that you are as competent to form an opinion as he is; and more especially as he has not seen the plans, it is unfair for him to condemn them, without being in full possession of their real merits, which he certainly cannot be, from the absence of practical details in the article which appeared upon the subject. And further, it is well-known that there are individuals in the world whose enlightened education has been so extensive, that they have even learned the art of condemning every plan, useful or not useful, when it happens to emanate from any one except themselves. Of course, I will not say that "A North Country Viewer" is of this class; but this I will say, that I have not incurred the labour and expense of maturing my invention, either in ignorance of the requirements of the age, or of the subject which I have patented; and further, that I shall feel obliged to "A North Country Viewer," if he will only select the very worst ventilated and most dangerous mine of any description that can be found,—yea, one that has been abandoned as hopeless, if possible: and if I cannot effectually cure that, and fill every portion of the same with an ample and continuous supply of fresh atmospheric air, at all times, however variable the seasons, and at any state of the atmosphere, I will then seek the proffered weighty advice of "A North Country Viewer," who seems to forget that there are other country viewers besides the "north," and some of whom have carefully examined the whole of the details, and are well satisfied that the principle is good, and perfectly practicable. S. PERKES, Patentee.

London, May 14.

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

SIR,—It is but too well known that many accidents occur, and many lives are lost, from persons coming in contact with and inhaling carbonic acid gas into the lungs, from either lime kilns, wells, mines, sewers, or any other place where it is generated. Atmospheric air cannot exist there in a free state, carbonic acid gas being so much heavier than air; and when inhaled into the lungs and the passage thereto, it excludes a passage for free air, which causes the person to die, or suffer very much from convulsions should they by chance recover from its effects. A few years since, two men lost their lives, and a third suffered very much, from the effects of inhaling this gas, at a limekiln at Runcorn. The one that survived was from six to eight hours before it was thought he could recover. I did not see the men, neither do I know what the medical men applied as an antidote for that gas; but knowing myself that lime-water has a great affinity for carbonic acid, this induced me to think that, if applied as an antidote in such cases, it would have a beneficial effect in relieving the sufferer. This I have now proved to my satisfaction, by making the experiment. On Saturday, the 30th ult., two of our workmen were ordered to clean out what we call a "carbonator," which is a large iron cylinder, 12 to 15 feet deep, and 7 to 8 feet wide; and when at work, a current of carbonic acid gas passes through it from a limekiln adjoining. In cleaning out, the gas is, or should be, turned off into the air; but in this instance the men had neglected to do this effectually, and the consequence was, that when one of them went down to the bottom to work, he dropped down, and could not answer the man at the top, who was to assist in the operation. The latter made an alarm, and said the other had dropped down dead. Being the manager of the works, I was soon made acquainted with the circumstance. I immediately got a man to go down and lash a rope round the body of the one at the bottom. We then hoisted him out, but life appeared to be gone. I ordered the workmen to carry him out into the fresh air, which they did, while I ran down to my laboratory for some lime-water, which I keep ready made. During my absence the men had tried to give him some spring water, but could not get any into him. His eyes were fixed, and his teeth set. I got his mouth open a little, and applied about two teaspoonsful of limewater, and I saw it had an effect. A second time I applied a little more, which went down his throat, and he immediately began to breathe imperfectly. I administered a third time a larger quantity, as he was able to drink. He then began to breathe freely and came round in a few minutes. We then got him on his legs and walked him about. In less than half an hour he walked home himself, and went to bed, got a sleep, and, when he awoke, felt nothing worse than headache. He took a drink of the lime-water before he left the works for his home. It is well-known to chemists that lime-water has a very great affinity for carbonic acid. Wherever it comes in contact with that gas it immediately absorbs it, and a precipitate of carbonate of lime is formed. I have no doubt that it was so formed in this case; that, in its passage to the stomach, it took up the gas inhaled and formed carbonate of lime, and also gave vent for a free admission of atmospheric air to the lungs. From the experiment made, and the instantaneous effect I witnessed in this case, I cannot come to any other conclusion than this,—that it is a complete and effectual antidote for that gas so inhaled, if properly applied.

To make LIME-WATER.—Take (say) ½ lb. of fresh burnt quick-lime, and pour upon it about 10 pints of distilled or rain-water; stir them well together, then immediately cover the vessel close, set it aside for three hours, then pour off all the clear liquor into a well-corked bottle, to exclude it from the air; decant off the limpid solution when wanted for use. Hot water is not necessary, as lime is actually more soluble in cold than hot water. There are about 16 grains of lime held in solution by a pint of water.—WM. COLLIER: *Weston Chemical Works, near Runcorn, May* 11.

IRON ORES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

SIR,—Having lately visited the oolitic districts of Northamptonshire and Yorkshire, I trust the following details will prove interesting to your readers. The Northamptonshire iron ore comes from a single bed, situated near the top of the inferior oolite, and varies in thickness from 7 to 15 ft. As far as this bed has been opened out, the ore is found principally in a state of peroxidation, owing to the combined or separate action of air and water, from being so near the surface. It is of all shades of brown, red, black, and yellow, but in the deeper cuttings now being made in the quarries of Mr. Harris, near Northampton, and of Mr. Blackwell, near Wellinborough, the blocks of ironstone begin to show a blue mass in their centre when broken, which is evidently the original ore in a state of protoxide, and as such being, of course, much more favourable for smelting purposes. The bed of iron ore is capped by the great limestone oolite, and supported by a thick bed of bluish clay, so that on the road opposite to Higham Ferrers you see lime-kilns above, tile-yards below, and the ironstone cropping out on both sides of the road. This clay has hitherto been supposed to be the lias, and as such has been marked in the geological maps; but a shaft sunk by General Arbuthnot, at Woodford, proves this to be a mistake, as the measures traversed by this shaft and the boring hole, to the depth of 120 ft., all form part of the inferior oolite. At Wellingborough, the first furnace will be in blast in less than a month, owing to the spirited enterprise of Mr. Butlin, the engineer, on whose property it is built. The ore yields 33 per cent. in the furnace, and requires a lower temperature for its reduction than the clay ironstones, so that it will be found hereafter to have been a great error to mix the oolitic iron ores with the argillaceous ones of the coal districts, which require more prolonged blasting. By being thus exposed to higher temperatures than needed, the iron produced is apt to be rendered short and brittle, an effect solely due to ignorance of the nature and property of these ores, and not to the silica with which they are mixed, as some ironmasters suppose. The silica, having a greater affinity for lime than the oxides of iron, parts readily from them, and, fluxing with the lime, a fine vitreous slag is the result. The iron thus becomes liberated and disengaged in the smelting from all admixture of silica, an excellent quality of metal being produced. Should this essay of Mr. Butlin prove successful, of which there is little doubt, the Northamptonshire Iron Company, just formed, will have a sure course before them, and an immense development of iron manufacture take place in all the favoured districts of that county.

The other oolitic district of ironstone is in the north Riding of Yorkshire, near Thirsk, under the Hambleton Hills, which are capped by the great limestone oolite, and under which the whole system of the inferior oolite can be traced in all its measures down to the lias below, in a more complete way than can be seen anywhere else in England. Here we find not only the Northampton bed, just spoken of, but the richest ores, combined with equal proportions of limestone, as if Nature had done this portion of the smelting process herself. Of these calcareous iron ores there are several beds, averaging from 30 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, and being from 2 ft. to 9 ft. in thickness. They crop out on the side of the hills, and lie in alternate succession with the freestones and clays of the inferior oolite; and, being equi-distant from the coal-fields of Durham and the West Riding, they promise one day to rival even Scotland itself in cheapness and extent of make.—R. V.: *May* 16.

COPPER SMELTING.

SIR,—In my letter of last week, calling the attention of the copper miners to the enormous surplus of copper obtained by the smelters, I gave in detail the manner in which such surplus is produced; but I do not think either the miners or the public are at all aware of the amount of money this surplus produces to the smelters annually. It has been admitted by the leading smelters that the surplus copper, on an average of years, amounts to 15 per cent., although I am fully aware that it is nearer 20 per cent. The make of copper in England and Wales is over 40,000 tons per annum; but taking it at that, and likewise admitting the average surplus at 15 per cent., it will give, at the present price of copper, the following result:—15 per cent. surplus on 40,000 tons of copper, at 117*l.* per ton, will amount annually to 702,000*l.*; a tolerably round sum to be given away by the miners; as this immense amount is independent of the profit made by smelting the ore, which, as will be seen by my former statement, is very great.—ANTI-MONOPOLIST: *Swansea, May* 18.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR THE MINERS.

SIR,—I am happy to find, by numerous communications, that this proposed object has met with a cordial reception, and is promised the support of influential gentlemen. I have no doubt it will soon assume its proper form, by being erected on the spot most appropriate for a building so much needed. In my note accompanying the letter which appeared in your Journal, I said that on my next visit to St. Austell, which will be in a few days, I would endeavour to make arrangements at the bank for the receipt of donations towards the institute; but, in the mean time, I shall be happy to receive the names of those who are disposed to subscribe, that I may place the same on the subscription list as soon as it is prepared.

I beg further to remark, that at this moment the plans and elevation for the building are being made, and will be ready for inspection in a few days. When so prepared, I purpose having the same lithographed and placed at the head of each subscription list, so that the proposed object may be brought more forcibly before the public. R. C. MANUEL.

26, *Austinfriars, May* 19.

NOVA SCOTIA MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The statement of Mr. Adam Murray, inserted in your last Journal, has doubtless been read by many with surprise. It is not my intention to follow that gentleman throughout his rambles to "Indian Point" or over the "Folly Mountain," or to cast any aspersion on those who may have employed him on this occasion; but, as he has thought fit to introduce my name as one of the projectors, I deem it right to state, that I have, neither directly nor indirectly, been concerned, or taken any part whatever, in the bringing out of this scheme. Mining setts of this property were once offered me, which I declined, as well as an invitation to inspect the same.—JOS. LYLE: *London, May* 20.

AURIFEROUS DEPOSITS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—The unusual interest excited towards the colony of New South Wales, by the recent discovery of large auriferous deposits, may render the following remarks, which I am enabled to offer from personal experience, not misplaced in the *Mining Journal*.

I quitted the shores of England in June of the year 1851—no intelligence of the kind having then reached us—and on the following October we dropped anchor in Sydney harbour. The "colonials," eager to excite our wonderment at an event which was to raise their far distant home into an importance it had never before enjoyed, came off to us in crowds, and soon surrounded the good ship with every description of boats. The usual enquiries after friends in the old country were forgotton; no other topic could be started; only one theme engrossed them, and "gold, gold, gold; we have found gold!" was the exclamation from every lip—the expression of every eye.

We landed, and in less than a week abandoning our many-intended schemes, we were on our road to Bathurst and the diggings. The journey is a pleasant one, should the weather favour us, our path stretching across a range of lofty hills, which will be found distinguished on the map as the blue mountains. The roads are exceedingly heavy, and difficult for travelling—sandy or muddy, according as the weather may happen, and here and there very deep and awkward ruts. I have seen a dray stuck fast half a day, in spite of the efforts of five or six horses (and the oaths of the draymen) to extricate it. At an interval of every five or six miles we come upon a very pretty road-side inn, the only habitation, with the exception of the little village of Hartley, to vary the monotony of the mountains. The general features of the country are naturally primeval, and not favourable to agriculture, as conducted in this country, —thick scrub and brown rock in the hills, and very poor herbage in the valleys. A distance of about 120 miles is performed, and we are in Bathurst. This little town is situated in the centre of very extensive undulating plains of the same name, and from its position promises fair to be a very important place, being the central reception, as it were, for the wool of the settlers, whose farms are very thickly scattered in the vicinity. Since the discovery of the precious metal in the same district it is better known, and a consequent improvement has taken place.

The River Turon flows through a plain 70 miles to the eastward of Bathurst, across a branch of the Blue Mountains. The approach to the gold-field is extremely picturesque, and from the suddenness with which the scene opens upon you, and its peculiar though truly beautiful nature, it forcibly recalls to your mind a fanciful panorama, or some scene in the Arabian Nights. You ascend and descend many a hill on your route; but the final one, from which you obtain the first view, is not to be forgotten, both from its height and length. Many a long breath do you draw, and oft do you pause to wipe the wet from your brow, as you toil to gain the summit; at length you are rewarded, and a scene is stretched beneath you to which the grand view from the upper gallery of the Exhibition was as nothing. The plain is covered as far as the eye has power to see with white canvas tents of every size and shape, each one flying its flag. They are not scattered promiscuouly about, but arranged so as to form streets, with bakers, butchers, grog, and shops of all sorts. The town has been styled the Sofala, from the large number of the Israelites, I should imagine, residing there.

As the mail rattles down the hill, and dashing up the principal street stops at the post-office (a log hut), the grotesque dresses of the noisy crowd that surrounds you makes you fancy that civilization had forgotten to accompany the residents at this part of the globe. Nor would your surmise be far from the truth; for where our cupidity is awakened, and grasping avarice is allowed to assume sway over the more generous feelings of our nature, it will cause us to assume, even though habited in gold and silver, a very ugly appearance.

As a commissioned gold buyer, I was brought much in contact with the adventurous searchers for the precious metal, and was both amused and pained by the result. Side by side with the poor and needy, might be seen the wealthy citizen of Sydney, and the successful settler. Their costume, consisting for the most part of a blue or red serge shirt, drawn in round the waist with a broad black belt, high boots, a Californian hat, and fly veil, &c.—washing or shaving out of the question; and the only expression visible on their dirty sunburnt looking countenances was that of anxiety, distrust, and fear;—so overpowering and effectual is the change wrought by a shining substance in the minds of men, not otherwise deaf to the voice of affection and generosity.

The gold is found at a depth of from 5 to 6 feet, and at a distance of from 12 to 13 feet from the brink of the narrow stream, called, *par excellence*, the river. It is rarely that large lumps are obtained, the yield consisting principally of dust, which is separated from the "vulgar" soil after a very primitive fashion. The principal mining implements consist of the pick, the shovel, cradle, prospecting pan, and water. The earth is placed in the cradle and finely sifted; it is then shifted into the prospecting pan, and water poured on to it, and if there is gold, it is found on removing the earth, at the bottom of the pan. The usual or average amount produced was from 14 to 15 ozs. per week, at 3*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* maximum per oz. But, as a better guide to the general success, both here and

at Ophir, I am enabled from experience to state that of 100, 20 would be found doing well, 20 tolerably well, and the rest little or nothing.

It is supposed by many learned in such matters, from the fact of the deposits being found in such wise so near to the surface in the valleys, that they have been washed by the heavy floods, so frequent there, from the richer and deeper hoards in the hills. It was proposed by a party of Germans to form a company, for the purpose of testing the truth of this supposition, but I have not heard that it has been attempted. That the soil of Australia is valuable in precious metal has been proved; and, in my own humble opinion, I think that time and perseverance, added to enterprise and energy, may show the colony of New South Wales not to be second to the fabled dreams of Peru. I am encroaching on your space, and will defer further remarks to another week.—WILLIAM H. CORY.

SMOKE NUISANCE—STEVENS'S FURNACE.

SIR,—I have been much interested in the papers on Smoke Nuisance which appeared in your valuable Journal; and having been long engaged in furnace setting, with a view to abate the production of smoke, particularly in Scotland, I beg to offer my mite on the subject. I am quite satisfied that Mr. Lee Stevens is in error, in proposing to leave the back end of the grate open, and add a supplementary grate underneath, adjoining the bridge, without any door, or other means of closing up such aperture and grate. It is evident in the face of it that such a plan entails additional labour on the fireman, for the least inattention to his fire (far less inattention, indeed, than at present) will render such an arrangement of furnace equivalent to leaving the furnace door ajar, thus cooling instead of heating the furnace. Again, the cinders and slag falling on the lower open grate will be too soon cooled down to have much effect in heating any air passing over them up the opening, and thence to the so-called calorific plate; but Mr. Stevens argues to the contrary, professing that the air will become intensely hot. Admitting the truth of his own statement, it follows that this hot supplementary grate will seriously overheat the under part of the fire-bars above it, which we all know should be kept as cool as possible. Then, again, it is a daily-observed fact that air passing over hot iron causes it to decay very rapidly by oxidation. The same will happen to the iron plate fronting the bridge in the furnace, which should be renewed every week; for iron subjected to such intense heat, and the action of air, to make it really a calorific plate, will rapidly lose all its metallic character, and buckle, crack, and fall to pieces as brittle as pottery. I hope you will not think it a waste of time dwelling at such length on a subject of so much public importance, failure being so often attributed to the principle, instead of, as it should be, on these foolish attempts to produce old given-up schemes with new faces.

Doncaster, May 12. WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING INVENTION.

"Strange such a difference there should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee"
—And Samuel Hall and Stevens (Lee).

SIR,—In the *Mining Journal* of last week, at p. 296, I find engravings in juxta-position of "Samuel Hall's patent fuel-supplying and smoke-consuming furnace," and of "J. Lee Stevens's patent smokeless furnace." Now, I make a great point of causing the atmospheric air to pass into or through the fire-bars and the fuel at the front of the furnace, as well as at the back of it; whereas, Mr. J. Lee Stevens's plan is to avoid that entirely, and send such air underneath the fire-bars and fuel to the end thereof, and, of course, without passing through them. Will you, or some of your correspondents, have the goodness to inform me which of us is chemically, mechanically, and I may add, scientifically, correct, in our respective inventions?—SAMUEL HALL: *May* 18.

SMOKE NUISANCE—ITS EXTERMINATION PRACTICABLE.

SIR,—*Ex fumo dare lucem*, indeed! Verily I was in error to express myself as I have done—charging so much brightness with utter obfuscation. But is it wit or smoke that is to be the object of this correspondence? Are we to sacrifice the furnace question to the folly of descending to long tirades of personality? Mr. Stevens may be all in intellectual and other qualities that we may presume he professes to be, but it is with his furnace that I have to deal, and that alone interests the public. In your Journal of the 30th April he thrice alludes to the employment of *hot air* as being "his system," concluding, "my system is an established *fact*, and not 'a fallacy,'" as I had previously declared it to be. The principle of using hot air to consume or burn smoke I have amply proved to be no novelty; therefore Mr. Stevens's claim to it, as "his system," is clearly quite out of character. But what does he mean by *hot* air? Surely not air at 75°, 100°, or 200°; yet, that will be about the warmest to which he can raise it, after burning and depriving it of some oxygen, and unwisely expanding the whole bulk of air so admitted. Air being a bad conductor, and rushing rapidly up the face of the bridge in a broad and pretty thick sheet, acquires a very slight increase of temperature. If the inquiry were merely "But will it burn the smoke?" the reply would be simple enough—"There will be little or no smoke, but the arrangement will soon destroy itself, and prove very expensive in the renewal of bars and bridges."

Mr. Samuel Hall's plan bears some similarity, but is infinitely superior to Mr. Stevens's furnace; it shows much mechanical skill, of which the latter is quite devoid. Mr. Hall, very prudently, has now discarded the hot-air principle as fallacious, and seeks, by the largest possible dose of atmospherical oxygen in thin films, as recommended by Mr. Charles Wye Williams, to obtain its rapid and intimate admixture with the crude gases evolved from the coal, and generated by the coke. Mr. Stevens is necessitated, in his rudely contrived furnace, to charge at the furnace door, the opening of which materially cools the furnace, while his back air admission aperture is open to the same volume of air, whether wanted or not for the consumption of the gaseous products. Mr. Hall, on the contrary, endeavours to charge the furnace without opening a door, and protects the air distributor with a proper valve.

As a question of public interest, it is little matter whether manufacturers adopt Mr. Stevens's or Mr. Hall's furnaces, so long as the desired end is obtained. But systems founded in error have aerial foundations, and a public benefit like that advocated, if obtained at the expense of scientific facts, will assuredly terminate in disappointment to the manufacturer, and end in an irretrievable return to the old nuisance, rather than be subjected to a heavy unprofitable private expenditure. Whereas the adoption of a correct principle of furnace will render the avoidance of the smoke nuisance permanent, and if not even remunerative to the manufacturer, should certainly occasion him no pecuniary loss whatever. Without, therefore, presuming to say that Mr. Hall's is the best of furnaces, and Mr. Stevens's the very worst of furnaces, there cannot be a question but that the arrangement of the former is infinitely superior in every respect to that of the latter.

In 1841, Mr. C. W. Williams read a paper "On the Combustion of Coal," at the Victoria Gallery conversazione, in Manchester, and which may be found, with illustrative diagrams, in Sturgeon's *Annals of Electricity*. Among others, he gives a figure to show the kind of bridge adopted by Mr. Shaw, of the Dublin Steam Company, and which was very extensively used. It consists of a brick bridge, set on the end of the bars, leaving a space between it and the furnace bridge. Below it may be supplied with a valve to regulate the admission of the air. H. DIRCKS.

32, *Moorgate-street, City, May* 16.

MR. SAMUEL HALL'S SMOKE CONTROVERSY PAMPHLET.

SIR,—Mr. Hall has sent me a copy of a quarto pamphlet, which he issued some 10 years ago, in the height of a controversy between himself and Mr. C. W. Williams, beginning and ending with much warmth—one being satisfied that he was perfectly right, the other that it was impossible to prove him in the wrong. I am exceedingly sorry to observe by your advertising columns that Mr. Hall, in what appears to me a melancholy exhibition of a vindictive disposition, is about re-publishing, not the whole, but his own share in the controversy, clearly showing a desire once more to fight over again his ancient battle with one who is no longer a rival furnace patentee. I am greatly disappointed in my estimation of Mr. Hall, who has ever been considered by me as a gentleman so entirely of the old English school, that he would not refuse even a hearty shake of the hand to an adversary on his leaving the field. Without provocation, however, and after a long lapse of years, he threatens once more to plunge into troubled waters, by raking up and reprinting old-forgotten grievances, of no earthly interest to any one but himself, thus utterly disregarding the noble maxim that—

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

The re-publication of the pamphlet may assuredly assist in publishing Mr. Hall's most recent patent furnace improvements; he may, too, be proud of his adversary, as was a certain party when he boasted that the king had spoken to him, who, in no very measured terms, had ordered him out of his horse's way; but he would act advisedly and well to withdraw his present intentions. I cannot believe that Mr. Williams will condescend to notice such an unwarrantable, unprovoked re-attack upon him, which so evidently carries on the very face of it its own utter condemnation.

32, *Moorgate-street, May* 17. H. DIRCKS.

MINING IN SPAIN.—THE ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The shareholders in the above ill-fated association have every reason to be grateful to you for having elicited at last some definite information as regards their position, and that from so high an authority as M. Adolphus Paillette, the authorised representative of the English trustees (who have so long remained in the dark, that at present it is not known who they are, report having stated that the most active of them had long since resigned), and chief engineer of the forges at Mieres. He then and there states that in the contract entered into between the trustees and M. Leon Lillo (qy. Munoz), that gentleman has fulfilled the stipulations of his contract, the 20,000*l.* has been paid to the trustees, and above 15,000*l.* has been expended on the development of the works, which had been found unprofitable when the former proprietary had thrown away over 200,000*l.* He further states, "the produce of the forges at Mieres, lately in such bad repute, has become an article of constant demand, and is ranked as first-class iron. The process still pending for the mines so unjustly disputed has alone prevented the formation of the new company, as well as the delivery of the new scrip to the shareholders of the old company; and to put an end to the odious calumnies that have been levelled against them, the capitalists whom M. Lillo represents have determined to proceed immediately to the formation of the new company." This company was to be represented by 16,000 shares, 5000 for the shareholders of the Asturian Mining Company, and 5000 for M. Lillo, 3600 of which were to be preference shares. At the time that this one-sided bargain was concluded, through the medium of your columns I expressed my opinion that it was most unjust to the English proprietary, who were thus obliged by a clique to allow their property to be confiscated for the benefit of aliens. The views then expressed I see now no reason to alter; the parties have long since been condemned by public opinion. I do not think the matter should rest here, but be carried to some legal tribunal, and as much of the property as possible to be obtained restored. To my thinking, it would have been much better if the trustees here in London had attended to the complaints of the shareholders, instead of waiting for the explanation of their authorised representative from Paris; if things are in the state of forwardness mentioned by M. Paillette, there can be no objection in calling a public meeting, and honestly corroborating what he has averred; and if they have any regard to the quasi-constituency whose interests they are supposed to watch over, they will see that this is the proper course they should pursue. We must wait now for ulterior proceedings; it was rumoured that a dividend of 6 per cent. would be declared in June; probably they are waiting for that period, so that things may be "made pleasant." M. Paillette complains of the aspersions that at different times have appeared in your columns against the proprietary of this company, but no one reading the facts he states, which are no doubt correct, can fail to observe the sweeping censures he casts on the management of the old company. The property, one of the most magnificent in Europe, has been snatched from the British capitalists by the mismanagement and incapability of their agents. The sum of 15,000*l.* has successfully developed what 200,000*l.* could not effect; through non-compliance with the Spanish laws, with which they ought to have been acquainted, the royal decree was issued suspending the works. Had they no legal advisers either in Spain, where, according to your correspondent "St. Jago," mining is so well protected? Where was their able managing director, your astute London solicitors, your indefatigable directors, that this should take place? How came your engineers to waste so much money and so fruitlessly! What connection had the company with that "myth"—the Royal North of Spain Railway; and when the company was first formed, how were the shares allotted? All these questions should be answered before the old company is finally dissolved, or the new one constituted. If it is to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors, far better that it should never be allowed to appear in the market; we have useless and degraded Spanish stock enough already without adding to the number. In a brief period something definite must be arrived at, and although the evil day may be put off, still it will come. If no satisfactory explanations can be afforded, and recourse is had to Chancery, the revelations there made would probably furnish some new and useful hints to those persons commonly called "company maker's."—THE IDLER IN THE ASTURIAS: *London, May* 11.

MINING IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

SIR,—I cannot imagine how your correspondent should be so puzzled to understand the object sought by a "Friend to Mining." It is not, however, that he is offended because capitalists have undertaken to explore this metalliferous locality, but, on the other hand, most warmly greets them, and trusts they will be amply rewarded for their outlay. Neither did I undervalue the mineral properties of North Staffordshire, but stated it to be a rich field of mineral wealth; therefore your correspondent, who styles himself a resident miner of this district, might have spared himself the trouble of any remarks on this and other subjects; and I beg to inform him that his reply is not in any way relative to that sought for. He was not puzzled to state the profits of the Old Ecton Mine, the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which I was already aware of, which is still kept at work by his Grace; but yet he will not name the results of the Ecton Mountain Mine (better known by the name of Clayton, or Burgoyne Mine), as he must be well aware it is the only one in question by a "Friend to Mining." Neither have I inquired about the unassisted labour at Bincliffe, or its results, and shall leave this question for a future day; but the Clayton Mine has been, however, well assisted with capital for many years, and it appears, from his statement, scientifically worked; and I should think, after giving such an accurate statement of the property of other individuals, he ought not to be so puzzled to give a more correct account of the one alluded to, and for which he so strongly took up the cudgels. It is not because he cannot do so, but he fears, after the expenditure of so much capital, that it will tell the tale which has been so uncharitably heaped on men of experience, whose mining abilities are well known, and on the modern system. Now, Sir, after presumptiously condemning the whole system of mining in this locality, except the Ecton Mountain Mine, the shaft of which, he states, yielded well, but the accession of water being too powerful, nearly balanced the expense of extraction; this I doubt not for a moment, as very probable it had been a great deal more; but, at all events, I am well aware that a 6-inch box is sufficient to drain the mine, even at a greater depth than the present, therefore the pressure of water cannot be so very powerful in this valuable shaft, and I should feel much gratified to be informed at what date the bottom of it was last seen, and when it yielded so well? Of course your correspondent is aware that a rotary steam-engine is erected at the Clayton Mine, in a portion of the adit level, where it quietly rests, partly buried with water; but very likely this may be wise on their part, and perhaps a part of science, to keep it motionless, as their present workings are all confined above the adit level, where they are gradually ascending; and I must say that I am quite at a loss to understand their object, as it is well known that the Old Ecton Mine yielded its riches many fathoms below the adit level, and where, in my opinion, it is most reasonable that the riches of this district should be found; and I will now beg to add, that any observations made on my part are not of censure, but simply that of justice. A FRIEND TO MINING.

Leek, May 18.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.

SIR,—On the 13th of April last I received a parcel containing three stones of lead ore from Capt. P. Q. Roskilly, agent of the above mine, with a request to have them assayed for lead and silver, which I carefully did, and forwarded to him the following result of my assays:—

No. 1. 16¾ lead in 20, and 18 ozs. 10 dwts. of fine silver to the ton of ore.
No. 2. 16½ lead in 20, and 22 ozs. of fine silver to the ton of ore.
No. 3. 16¼ lead in 20, and 25 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. of fine silver to the ton of ore.

Three days after I received a parcel containing another stone from the same party, which I carefully assayed, and forwarded the following result:—

No. 4. 16½ lead in 20, and 36 ozs. 3 dwts. 8 grs. of fine silver to the ton of ore.

It rested here until Monday last, when I was informed by a highly respectable gentleman in the neighbourhood that he had received a circular of the Wheal Wrey meeting in London, in which the following is inserted:—

"Callington, April 16, 1853.—Wheal Wrey Consols Sample.
"16½ lead in 20, and 36 ozs. 3 dwts. 8 grs. of silver to the ton of ore.
"Signed, R. W. JENKIN."

"Liskeard, April 16, 1853.—Wheal Wrey Consols Sample.
"16 in 20 lead, and 53⅓ ozs. of fine silver to the ton of ore.
"Signed, M. W. BAWDEN.

"The latter gentleman is the assayer for Trelawny and Mary Ann ores."

A report is now in circulation in Liskeard, that Nos. 1, 2, and 3, samples were sent me, and, lastly, that the fourth was a mixture of the first three, and that my assay could not be correct. Immediately on receipt of this information from my friend, I wrote Capt. P. Q. Roskilly to inform me if the assay made by Mr. Bawden was on part of the same stone I assayed, but my letter up to the present time remains unanswered. I beg to state that I have had near 20 years' practical experience in assaying, and I am perfectly satisfied that my assay is correct, and that no such amount of silver as 53⅓ ozs. is to be extracted from the ores sent me to assay from Wheal Wrey Consols. I think if Capt. P. Q. Roskilly had a desire to act honestly towards me, he certainly would have answered my letter, and would endeavour to get closer to the truth of things to lay before the public; and instead of trying to throw discredit on my ability to assay the Trelawny ores, I would just refer him to the purser and agents of Trelawny Mine, and these gentlemen would at once tell him that I am their only assayer. If the statement remained uncontradicted, a false impression would likely be made on the public respecting my assaying; and, to conclude, I must state that my assays on Wheal Wrey ores are from stones sent, and not from samples fairly taken.—R. W. JENKIN: *Assay Office, Callington, May* 14.

WHEAL WREY MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The two statements, made in your Journal of the 14th inst., touching Wheal Wrey, are incorrect. We shall *not* sample 25 or 30 tons of ore next month; there is *not* ore enough in sight to pay for a 40-inch cylinder-engine; there is not another lode discovered further east. The secretary is in possession of my report of 13th inst., and probably may, ere this, have handed it to you. I regret to trouble you, but deem it needful, to prevent exaggerated statements from misleading the public. In the case of Wheal Wrey, there is not even a temptation to overstate the facts; they are quite sufficient to justify the present outlay, and the expectations of the adventurers.

May 18. THE MANAGER.

DEVON BURRA BURRA MINE.

SIR,—In your useful little pamphlet on the Cost-book System, page 4, it is stated that no adventurer need ever be ignorant of the financial state of a mine *properly carried on* in accordance with the Cost-book System, all liabilities being settled at every two-monthly meeting. Now, no meeting of the adventurers of this mine has been held for upwards of 17 months, to my knowledge. During this whole time, almost weekly, the most flowery statements have been put forth in the columns of your Journal, and, to my great surprise, without a word of editorial remark, or comment, as to the propriety of those statements being verified before a meeting of shareholders. These accounts, repeated over and over again in almost similar terms nearly 50 times during the period I have mentioned, are all to the effect that the discoveries are of the utmost importance, both as to quality and amount. It is surely high time for the truth or error of these statements being proved. From the statements given, one must fairly expect a large stock of rich ore to be already raised, and, if so, the shareholders are entitled to know for what reason there has been no sampling and sale during the late high price of copper; for they surely have not forgotten that, on the 31st July last, now more than nine months ago, it was announced in your Journal that the ores had been taken to Gawton Quay, and were already sampled. I have heard that they were not sold, for the simple reason that they were so poor as to be of no value at all.

In your Journal of 9th October, in the "Notices to Correspondents," under the head of Devon Kapunda, it was incidentally remarked of the Devon Burra Burra, that it is "believed" a "meeting of the shareholders of the latter mine would be held shortly." This was said, you will observe, seven months ago, so that it would appear that there was not any foundation whatever for the belief thus expressed.

My notion is, that this mine is not conducted upon the Cost-book System at all, but upon one which is quite a novelty in these matters—namely, upon the sentimental system. This opinion is founded on a notice in your Journal of 26th March last, to the effect that "it is understood that the meeting will be deferred for a short time, in order that the distant proprietors, some of whom reside out of the kingdom, may have an opportunity of being present." Now, I have some little experience in these matters both at home and abroad, and I must say the committee of management, or mismanagement, as the case may be, must have been at their wits' end to procure a further delay, when they put forth such a reason as that for the meeting not being held.

In the meantime, we learn that a steam-engine, "a new 60" (which is a rather concise manner of speaking of an outlay that must involve a cost that cannot be much less than 2000*l.*) is ordered, without it being established, to the satisfaction of the shareholders at large, that such expense is justified or justifiable.

In your Journal of the 9th April it was stated that the meeting would, "it is believed," be held in about a fortnight. Who believes it? Not I, for one; for it is now the 9th of May, and as yet I have received no circular to that effect, which, according to your pamphlet on the Cost-book System (page 5), ought to be sent by post to each shareholder seven days previous to such meeting being held.

From what I have said, it is, I think, clear that this adventure is not conducted upon the Cost-book System at all, so perseveringly have the leading features of that system been evaded by the management. Perhaps other shareholders will agree with me, that the time is fully come for the state of their affairs being submitted to them in a form more tangible and satisfactory than in an account contained in what may be called the unofficial part of your Journal. Any statement that appears in the columns headed "British Mines" may be fairly taken to be the report of the captain, whose integrity and professional knowledge are at stake; but anything contained in any other portion of the *Mining Journal* may be looked upon as merely the opinion of persons more or less well informed in mining matters, but as having no official character whatever.—W. G. LETTSOM: *Madrid, May* 9.

RED DRAGON MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Among the answers to correspondents in your last Journal, you state, in reply to "J. H.," that "upon inquiry you find the Red Dragon Mine is not at work." Will you oblige, by allowing me to correct that mis-statement? more especially as it has entailed upon me the trouble of answering 27 letters, addressed to me by different adventurers in the mine. The Red Dragon Mine has been several months at work, both day and night, and the operations are progressing with the greatest rapidity, and most satisfactorily to the directors, who hold the greatest interest in the mine, and who have only just returned from inspecting it.

King-street, Cheapside, May 18. W. H. SMITH, Purser.

[A report from Captain Robert Northey, dated the 17th inst., appears among the British Mines.]

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

SIR,—Believing you are ever anxious to advocate the cause of humanity, as well as science, I forward you the accounts of two explosions from the bursting of steam-boilers, with considerable loss of life—one at Belfast, and the other at Dudley.

Manchester, May 17. HUMANITAS.

"On the 4th inst., one of the boilers in the extensive premises of the York-street Flax Spinning Company, Belfast, exploded, when two boys were killed on the spot, and five others dreadfully injured."

"On the 14th inst., one of two boilers of an engine employed by Messrs. Davis, of the Minories, Dudley, burst with tremendous explosion, by which J. Millward (the engineer), E. Sheldon, P. Ellis, and G. Stokes, were killed, and J. Taff, a lad, so injured that no hopes are entertained for his life, and several others dreadfully mutilated. The buildings and machinery are totally destroyed, and a very serious expenditure will fall on Messrs. Davis in their re-construction. The machinery and immense masses of iron, of from 5 to 7 cwts., were blown to a great distance, and scattered over the adjoining houses."

Meetings of Mining Companies.

MARKE VALLEY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned annual meeting of adventurers was held at the White Hart Hotel, Salisbury, on the 19th inst., pursuant to circular,

W. FAWCETT, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the adjournment, and notice convening the meeting, having been read, the report of the directors, with that of Capt. J. Seccombe, were submitted. The following is a brief abstract of that of the managing agent, with another of the report presented by the directors:—

The engine-shaft is in course of sinking below the 80 fathom level; the 80 having been driven west on the north part of the Sarum lode 13 fms., the lode being about 9 ft. big, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and copper ore, producing at the present time 8 tons of ore per fm., or from 30*l.* to 35*l.* per fm.; this level has also been extended east 9 fms., with a lode of about 7 ft. wide, and yielding 5 tons of ore per fm.; this lode, however, now in the end, is increased in size, and gives 8 tons; the eastern cross-cut in this level has been extended north 12 fms., in which the north part of the Sarum lode has been intersected, it being 12 ft. wide, and giving 5 tons of ore per fm.

The directors, in referring to the report of the agent, observed that much importance must be attached to the improvement which has taken place in the 80 fathom level—the lode, which at the last general meeting was unproductive, is at the present moment yielding 7 to 8 tons of ore per fm., while the returns from the several drivings and stopes have produced an average of 11 tons per fm.; the reserves being equal to any former period, while the recent discoveries have enhanced the value of the mine. The accounts for the past year show a considerable increase, the sum of 2579*l.* 10s. 6d. having been realised as clear profit since the last general meeting. The balance in favour of the company is 3839*l.* 1s. 9d., from which the dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, or 750*l.*, has been declared.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, adverted with much pleasure, not only to the state of the mine, but the financial matters pertaining to the company, which enabled the directors, after paying a dividend to the shareholders, of retaining a balance in hand exceeding 3000*l.*, not to advert to the amount expended within the past few months in the application of additional power as well as underground operations, with the view to further discoveries. He (the chairman) observed that the sett might be considered as comprising two or three mines, from the extension lately acquired, and the renewal of the lease of the old mine on highly favourable terms—1-20th dues being payable until the mine returned profits, and afterwards 1-18th. The present operations, under the advantageous position in which the mine is placed, have been much extended—workings having been resumed at the eastern part of the setts, which had been suspended for the past six or seven years, holding out good promise of returns. In adverting to the western part of the sett (Rosedown), he stated that the old workings had been lately cleared in the adit level, which would tend to great advantage, and from the reports received from the managing agent, Capt. James Seccombe, he had no hesitation in stating that it would prove the best part of the mine; without, however, detracting in the least from the present returns, of which the accounts that day submitted with the report afforded the best evidence.

This communication made by the chairman was received with expressions of satisfaction on the part of the adventurers assembled, and to whom, in the course of the proceedings, a vote of the cordial thanks of the meeting was tendered, as also to the board of directors, whose services have been, up to the present time, tendered gratuitously. The report with the accounts were then adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. JOHN LAMBERT (one of the directors) observed, that with so large a capital in hand, it might appear to the proprietors that the amount of the dividend to be declared was inadequate; but he felt it necessary to explain that although the balance was stated at 3839*l.*, yet about 1600*l.* of that sum would not be in cash until June, being the bills for the last sale of ore: that, further, the amount of the cost-sheet for the month of April would be paid this day, the amount of which was over 680*l.*, so that when the dividend had been paid the balance in hard cash would be under 1000*l.*; against this the directors had the value of the ore always on the mine. He merely made these observations to show the motives which actuated them in declaring so small a dividend.

Capt. JAMES SECCOMBE being present, gave a general outline of the operations at the mine, and expressed himself as highly confident of the results which might be fairly anticipated from the active and vigorous prosecution of the mine.

Some further conversation having arisen, with the explanation afforded by Capt. J. Seccombe, which, with the plans of the mine submitted to the meeting, gave evident satisfaction, the meeting adjourned.

A special general meeting was held, antecedent to the ordinary meeting, for the purpose of altering the Deed of Settlement, which provided that no dividend should be declared until a fund of 5000*l.*, arising from the profits of the mine, should be first set aside; which clause was rescinded, power being given to the directors to declare such dividends as they might deem fit from time to time out of the surplus funds of the mine.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers held on Thursday,—JNO. BROWNE, Esq., in the chair,—the following report was submitted:—

The committee, in meeting the adventurers at this their fourth half-yearly meeting, have to set before them the opinions of Capt. Puckey and the agents upon the present and future prospects of the mine. They have also to lay before them a statement of the accounts to the end of March, and assumed estimate for April, 1853. It will be seen, that by reason of the late unprecedented heavy rains, the expensive price of coals, which was nearly doubled, and, in fact, of all materials, as well as labour, superadded to the increased heavy expenditure of sinking the new shaft in the eastern and most valuable part of the sett, the committee are not in a position to declare a dividend. They would call attention to the general improvement of the mine.—1. The recent discovery of Mr. Martin's lode in the 66 fm. level, now worth 10 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks; and 2. The discovery of the south lode in the 84 fm. level; which are only a few of the recent discoveries of immense importance. The sinking of the new shaft, though necessarily very costly, is a feature of the greatest importance, and by means of which, when the shaft shall have been sunk below the 96, and the necessary levels extended, valuable tin ground, it is confidently presumed, will be developed. Your committee beg to congratulate the adventurers upon the satisfactory character of the mine: the sales of tin since last meeting, being about seven months, are 166 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., realising, with sundry sales of copper and materials, 10,690*l.* 1s. 7d. The company's assets in the mine are large, the plant and machinery being valued at 27,900*l.* In addition to this item, there are—

Slime, tin, and tinstuff broken on surface	£4500	0	0			
Stores in hand	920	6	10			
Cash and bills receivable in hand	2476	10	5	= £7896	17	3
From which is to be deducted liabilities to end of April, 1853				3455	13	6
Leaving a balance of				£4461	3	9

Five gentlemen were elected as members of the committee, and, after the usual compliments to the chairman, the meeting separated.

CASTLE DINAS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 16th inst., T. E. STUBBS, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, having been read, the following statement of accounts for three months, ending March, 1853, was submitted and passed:—

Balance from last account					£514	8	1
Costs for January—Wages	£119	16	8				
" " Merchants' bills	39	5	3				
" February—Wages	87	10	2				
" March—Wages	72	1	10				
" " Merchants' bills	34	4	0				
Subsist	2	15	0	= 355	12	11	= £870 1 0
Call of 5s. per share, made Feb. 18, 512*l.*; interest, 13s.					512	13	0
Leaving balance against adventurers					£357	8	0

Mr. GOSSE observed that there seemed to be a very general wish, on the part of the shareholders residing at Bath, that the shares of this company should be increased to the number of 10,000. The Castle Dinas was likely to become a very large property, and he thought if this course were adopted, the mine would stand in a better position in the market. In fact, he had been struck with the remarks of one of the shareholders at a meeting of the Drake Walls Company (a report of which appeared in the *Mining Journal*), that brokers did not like to touch concerns where the shares were of so large an amount, but that they rather set their faces against them.

Mr. STAINSBY said, it was a maxim with him that until a mine began to show itself, to work and go along, it was never worth while to increase the number of shares.

Mr. GOSSE observed, that it seemed to him that the better way of creating a market for the sale of their shares was to subdivide them.

The CHAIRMAN concurred with Mr. Stainsby. With regard to brokers, he did not know why the shareholders should consider them.

Mr. BALL was of opinion that if the suggestion of Mr. Gosse was adopted, it would certainly be advantageous to the company, and facilitate the sale of the shares.

Mr. STAINSBY: Could you more readily dispose of these shares by increasing them to five times the number than you can at present?

Mr. BALL thought that was likely to be the result. There could be no question

that when there was a large constituency, there was likely to be a larger demand for shares.

Mr. QUIER was of the same opinion, and begged to move that the shares be increased to five times their present number.

The CHAIRMAN said he was certainly taken by surprise; and as he thought it a question which required some consideration, he hoped Mr. Quier would postpone his proposition until the next meeting, that the secretary might in the mean time have an opportunity of giving notice to the whole of the shareholders, stating that such a question would be brought before the meeting.

Mr. QUIER had no objection under the circumstances to withdraw the motion, provided a resolution was passed, that at the next meeting the expediency of increasing the number of shares should be taken into consideration. This proposition was acceded to without opposition.

A long discussion then ensued as to the erection of a steam-engine.

The CHAIRMAN observed that as it was perfectly competent for the committee to erect an engine at any time, without calling a special meeting to consider the propriety of so doing, he thought they might dispense with that question for the present.

The shareholders present expressed themselves to the same effect, and the further consideration of the matter was accordingly postponed.

A call of 5s. per share, on 2048 shares was made, payable forthwith.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of considering the new rules and regulations, which were unanimously adopted, and entered in the cost and transfer-books.—Mr. STAINSBY was appointed treasurer and secretary.

A vote of thanks was presented to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

GREAT COWARCH MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Joseph, Winchester-buildings, on Tuesday last, the 17th inst.,—J. SUNLEY, Esq., in the chair.

The following statement of accounts, to May 3, was submitted and passed:—

Balance in favour of mine, March 3	£304 16 8		
Proceeds of ore sold	254 16 2	= £559	12 10
February cost	£163 17 6		
March ditto	172 13 10		
Rent to Lady-day	100 0 0		
Capt. Jenkins reporting	5 5 0		
Mr. Mitchell assaying	12 0 0	= 453	16 4
Leaving a balance in favour of mine, May 3		£105	16 6

Mr. JOSEPH explained to the meeting that, since the period up to which the accounts were balanced, it had been necessary to make a payment of another month's cost, which had done, and that there was now a balance against the mine of 43*l.* 18s. 9d. due to him.

The following is the report of the committee:—

Since the last general meeting of the shareholders, the works at the mine have been actively proceeding. In the cross-cut at the 20 several branches of a lode have been cut, containing flookan, mundic, and carrying lead throughout. Preparations have been made for dropping a lift of pumps to the 20, and to resume sinking Caroline's shaft. The new shears have been raised, and without accident. Northey's lode, on the hill, is turning out very good stones of ore. The 12 fm. level is still producing a little lead. A winze is being sunk from the bottom of the 12 to the 20, to reach it by the time the 20 cross-cut comes in, which will provide ventilation, and form a communication between the old and new workings. The mine is quite free from liability, but the time has arrived when further funds must be raised for the future prosecution of the works. Your committee beg, therefore, to recommend a call of 2s. 6d., to be made forthwith, payable on the 16th May. In consequence of the opposition of some of the shareholders to the minute passed at the last meeting of proprietors, relative to the annexation of the adjoining setts, and the formation of a new company, your committee have not thought it prudent to move further in the matter without again taking the opinion of the shareholders at a general meeting.

In reply to Mr. Stewart, Mr. JOSEPH said the proposed call would realise 500*l.*, which would be amply sufficient to carry on the works for the next two months.

The committee, as at present constituted, with the exception of Mr. Tate, who is now in Canada, were re-elected, and the continuance of the auditors dispensed with, their services being performed by the committee.

A SHAREHOLDER, who had visited the mine, informed the meeting that he had made a minute inspection of the property, and he was happy to say that everything was proceeding satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the operation of the 18th rule of the company was, in consequence of the number of shares having been reduced, calculated to impede the proceedings of the committee. The rule stated that the shareholders forming a meeting should be the holders in the aggregate of not less than 2000 shares, and must be 10 in number. He would, therefore, suggest the propriety of rescinding the rule in question.

After some discussion, it was moved by Mr. DOWNING, that the 18th rule be rescinded, and that the following be substituted:—

"That in case at any general meeting five adventurers shall not be present, representing 1000 shares, either in person or by proxy, and proceed to business within half an hour from the time appointed, such meeting shall stand adjourned to that day week, and so on from week to week until the meeting is formed."—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said he had visited the mine within the last ten days, and it was with much pleasure he was able to say that everything was looking extremely well. Capt. Northey had discovered what he considered sure and certain indications of success. He was working the mine with great ability and judgment, and would, no doubt, within a short time arrive at very profitable results. The meeting, however, must see the necessity of making a call, and he would propose that the amount be 2s. 6d. per share, payable within 14 days from the present date.

A resolution was unanimously passed that the call proposed should be made forthwith.—A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE TASSAN LEAD MINES (County of Monaghan, Ireland); offices in London, 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—In a brief notice of these mines, a few weeks since, it was intimated that an influential company had been formed, and a paid-up capital provided, for working them. Since that period, a deputation have visited the spot, and inspected the Tassan lodes; the result of which has been of a most satisfactory nature. During a few months immediately preceding the period when the present proprietors came into possession of the Tassan grant, two of the principal lodes had been wrought by the discoverer, but in a very partial and temporary manner, by merely sinking a pit 12 fms. deep on one lode, and on the parallel one a similar excavation of some 6 fms. deep; and yet, with his contracted appliances, he succeeded in raising many tons of lead ore. The underground operations are now promising for returns of ore, and which, indeed, is now being raised and at the dressing-floors. Open-casts at various points, not only on the two proved lodes, but also on the backs of others, known to traverse this sett, have been now made, and lead ores discovered at the respective openings. The ore-bearing lodes are well-defined, highly metalliferous, and intersected by cross-courses; and as some of the principal lodes run parallel to and near each other, it is calculated that a breadth of productive operations may be carried out on a very effective and economical scale. The geological conditions affecting the mineral lodes of this part of the country appear to be favourable for the production of metallic riches, the main features being tracts of a softish killas or clay-slate (belonging to the Cumbrian group of strata), intersected by thick dykes, lands, and ranges of hard crystalline porphyritic rocks. An assay of some of the Tassan ore yielded the per centage of 83¾ of lead. The works are now progressing under a direction of the first respectability, and an early development of this valuable mining property is expected.

THE DEVON TIN MINES (Dartmoor).—A deputation from the shareholders visited the mines last week, accompanied by J. Hitchins, Esq., of Tavistock. He recommended a course of operations, which will be submitted at the next bi-monthly meeting in London. These will tend to the development of the old works, as well as the new mine commenced by the late company. At the new mine, the captain reports that good work is now raising; and deeper operations at the Old Mine, it is expected, will open valuable tin ground under the excavations made by the ancient miners, from whence large quantities of tin must have been taken away. The want of proper machinery prevented their being able to realise the treasures supposed to be still remaining below. The Devon Tin Mines, with an ample paid-up capital, will now be able effectually to solve the problem.

THE ARUNDELL COPPER MINES (near Ashburton).—A deputation from the Arundell Mines shareholders in London recently visited the mines, with a view to ascertain their progress, and were met on the ground by Josiah Hitchins, Esq., who expressed himself surprised at the great width of the Arundell lode, the rich character of the gossan, the congeniality of the stratum, and other peculiarities of this property, which is now attracting so much attention. The similarity to the Devon Great Consols early indications is now becoming still more apparent. Mr. Josiah Hitchins' opinion of the undertaking was decidedly favourable, and he expects a successful and profitable result. The deputation found Watson's shaft down 14 fms., the adit driven 25 fms., and in less than 20 more they expect to intersect the great lode from the adit; but in a very short time, and at a few fathoms more, not exceeding 20 from surface, it is anticipated to cut the great lode at the downright shaft (Watson's). This development of the lode, which was nearly 30 ft. wide at only 8 fathoms from surface, is looked for with great interest. Mr. Hitchins recommended that the most spirited development of the mine should be made, and not only to proceed with the present, but sink another shaft, for which he selected a spot over which a steam-engine is to be erected, and the shaft to be called Victoria shaft. The excavation has been commenced, and the services of Mr. Matthews, of the Devon Great Consols, secured to superintend the erection of the engine.

PRICE OF MATERIALS.

AS CHARGED AT THE STRAY PARK AND CAMBORNE VEAN MINES, 1852-3.

Description.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Coal, carriage included ..... per ton	14 6	15 0	17 6	17 6
Timber, Norway Balk ..... per foot	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11
" Pine ..... "	1 3	1 4	—	—
Iron, common ..... per cwt.	—	—	10 6	—
" faggoted ..... "	14 0	—	13 6	—
" hoop ..... "	—	13 0	—	—
Steel, Borer Cast ..... per lb.	0 7	—	—	—
" Blister ..... per cwt.	—	42 0	—	—
Lead, white and red ..... "	—	25 0	—	26 6
Cloth ..... "	—	—	—	—
Rope ..... "	—	—	42 0	—
Hemp ..... "	—	—	0 5	—
Yarn ..... per lb.	—	—	0 5½	—
Tallow ..... "	—	—	—	—
Oil, Rape ..... per cwt.	50 0	—	49 6	—
Candles ..... per gall.	—	3 6	—	—
Powder ..... per doz.	5 3	5 6	5 6	5 3
Guns ..... per 100 lbs.	—	36 0	38 0	38 0
Hilts, Shovel ..... per doz.	—	—	4 3	—
" ..... "	—	—	3 0	—
Safety Fuse ..... per coil	—	—	0 6	0 6

The Milbrook Works, Swansea, have recently added to their establishment another mill for the manufacture of tin, now a very prosperous trade, and, if we may form an opinion from the demand, likely to continue so for some time to come. The Llynvi Iron Company, Maesteg, have commenced building a new rail mill, which is expected to be the largest in the world. The workmen engaged in the Swansea Patent Fuel Works are about to present their manager, Mr. Sidney Hall, with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a large and massive silver salver, of Elizabethian pattern, richly engraved and chased.—*Swansea Herald.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 110 fm. level, is 5 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 70*l.* per fm.; this shaft is about 12 ft. long, and we consider this 70*l.* per fm. for the whole length of the shaft. The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of this shaft, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 190*l.* to 200*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope over this shaft is worth for copper ore from 70*l.* to 90*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze sinking under the 100 fm. level, east of this shaft, is about 9 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 190*l.* to 200*l.* per fm.; this winze is 13 fms. east of No. 1 winze. The 100 fm. levels, on the south lode, are communicated. Painter's shaft is sunk 13 fms. 1 ft. from surface. At our setting, on Saturday last, this was set to 12 men for four weeks at 10*l.* per fm. All the other tutwork operations are just as for some time past. We have in these mines 30 men on tribute, at the average of 2s. 2d. in 1*l.*

ARUNDELL COPPER MINES (NEAR ASHBURTON).—From Mr. Williams, captain at the mines, dated May 17:—"Everything is going on well here. I think we are getting very near the lode now in Watson's shaft; the killas is in some parts coated with mundic, and small strings and branches running through it, with mundic in them. I shall send a box containing some of the killas and branches we now have in Watson's shaft."

AUGUSTA CONSOLS.—The wheel will be ready to work in a few days; owing to the scarcity of carpenters a delay has been unavoidable.

BEACON (TIN, IRON, AND CHINA-CLAY).—We are driving the adit end under where we had the tin, and we have men searching for and raising iron on the Beacon lode; we have also men raising iron on the iron lode, on the eastern part of the sett. The clay-works are progressing admirably.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise, in the 103 fm. level, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. No lode taken down in any other part of the mine.

BISHOPSTONE.—We set 2 fathoms of No. 5 shaft, to be sunk at 75s. per fm.; it is down 4 ft. under the adit. The ground is spotted with ore for 7 in. in the middle of the shaft, with occasional lumps of ore of from 3 to 4 lbs. The last 2 ft. driven in the adit breast is not quite so productive, although composed of spar and limestone, of a kindly matrix for lead.

BLAEN CAYLEN.—The lode in the deep adit is much improved, being now 4 ft. wide, composed of beautiful gossan and quartz, a more congenial matrix for lead ore I never saw. In the 16 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is about the same—the width of the lead is 1 inch solid, and 5 ft. long.

BOLENOWE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 ft. below the 30 fm. level; in the 30 a cross-cut is set to drive north towards the lode. In the 20 fm. level west the lode is 4 ft. wide; and in the 10 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, each having a kindly appearance.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—The 12 fathom level, east of Annie's shaft, is communicated with the winze sunk from the adit level, and the end driven about 2 fathoms east of the winze in a very large and strong lode, all of which we are obliged to save; about 50 fms. to the east of this I have commenced another winze, and the lode is improving as we go down. The cross-cut in the 24 fathom level, in Annie's shaft, is in about 6 fms. The 30 fm. level, east of Murchison's shaft, is not so large as on my last, but it still carries a little lead; going west, the lode is larger, and looking very promising for making ore—we are now obliged to save the greatest part of it.

BOSORN.—The monthly setting of this mine was held on Saturday last (May 7); the men are satisfied, with an exception or two, with the prices offered, and manifested no disposition to be unreasonable in their demands; the pennyweight was fixed at 1s. 8d. The engine has been set to work, and the water is drawn out of the mine. Halket's shaft is set to sink below the 40 fm. level. The different bargains and pitches show but little alteration, with the exception of the 40 end, west of Halket's shaft; this is improved, and is set at 5*l.* per fm., and 2s. 6d. out of 1*l.* for tin; the end is worth above 20*l.* per fm., and should it continue will open good tin ground. A piece of ground was set behind the end on Saturday on tribute; the agent's price for it was 10s. in 1*l.*, but the men, by competition, brought it down to 8s., which is not only favourable to the adventurers, but indicative that the men have formed a good opinion of it, and think it likely to be permanent.

BOTTLE HILL.—The ground in the cross-cut, driving south in the 53 fm. level, west of Strode's shaft, and the stopes in the back of the 50 fm. level, east and west of Vigue's shaft, are just the same as when last reported. The end driving west in the 10 fm. level, below the deep adit, on the course of the main lode, is a little improved for tin since our last; we hope to be able to inform you in our next that we have a good lode, as the end is looking promising. The end driving east of the old whim-shaft, in the deep adit level, on the south lode, is producing good stones of copper, together with good stones of tin, and ground favourable for driving. Our pitches are all looking well, and the tributers getting good wages. We are getting on as fast as we can with the rods, to get out the water from the old whim-shaft on the south lode, below the deep adit. We are burning and preparing tin for market as fast as we can. The masons are getting on with the new wheel-pit as fast as the weather will permit them; everything possible is in a moving way. We are greatly in want of miners; we could employ 40 tributers if we could get them, who would clear for the adventurers at least 100*l.* per month, in ground that would not pay on tutwork.

BRYNTAIL.—The shaft is not taken, and men are scarce. I have now proposed to let it stand until the wheel and other work belonging to it is ready; then draw the water out by hand tackle, and put the lift down, and cut the shaft down after. By doing it that way it will be done for much less expense. We shall be able to work in the bottom in the meantime, when we are cutting the shaft down. There is no alteration in any of the bargains since last week's report. Our carpenter and smith are getting on very well with the work for the wheel, &c.

BRONFLOYD.—The lode in the western level is looking very promising, but not so much lead as a short time back. We have cut the foundation for the bob at the shaft, and also for the smiths' shop and ore-bin. The shaft must be re-timbered, and a considerable sum laid out before we get all things in thorough working order.

CALLINGTON.—At the south mine, the lode in the 125 fm. level north is 6 inches wide, yielding 21 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the incline-shaft is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and lead ore, yielding 5 cwts. of the latter per fm. Kelly Bray shaft is cased and divided to the 80 fm. level, from which level we have commenced drawing the stuff with the steam-engine; no lode has been taken down east or west in the 80 fm. level since last reported on. The 70 cross-cut north is driven 31 fms.; we have not as yet intersected Rowe's lode, and the stratum still abounds with mineral branches; no lode has been taken down in the 70 east since last report; no lode has been taken down in the 70 back stopes since last reported on. We shall commence taking down the lode both in the 70 fm. level east and back stopes on Thursday, the 19th inst. No lode has been taken down in the 60 fm. level east since last report. The tribute pitches, both on lead and copper, are much as usual. We hope to sample on the 27th inst. a parcel of copper ore, from 80 to 100 tons. We are also dressing some tinstuff, and I hope to have about 15 cwts. ready for market this month.

CALSTOCK.—Varnish's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the 10 fathom level; the ground is more speedy for sinking than we have seen it before below the 10; the water very little. We have set three mundic pitches, which we compute will afford sufficient supplies for our kilns. We did not set Caroline's shaft on Saturday last, there not being a good turn out of men on the spot for that work; we hope to have a new pare for this shaft to-day. We have not yet cut through the great tin lode in the 42 east, the former driving being south, or under the said lode. We have circulated notices in the neighbourhood, to give encouragement to good tin tributers, and will set all we can on tribute.

CARADON CONSOLS.—We have so far succeeded in forking the water as to be able to heave the first lift in the cistern in the 16 to-day (14th instant); the shaft is cased and divided to that depth, and the ladders fixed. We are now cutting bearer holes, to drop the second lift, which will reach to the 27. We have been able to see the lode in the back of the 16, and I have sent you a box, as a sample, from the lode which was broken yesterday. I am not yet able to say what quantity we can break, but merely send the box that you may see the striking similarity between this and the West Caradon ore at the same depth. I hope by the end of another week to be able to see the 27, and report more fully on the state and appearance of the mine.

CARADON WOOD.—There has but little been done in the 43 cross-cut in the last week, the men have been putting in dividings, casing, footway, &c. The 30 fathom level, on the middle lode, has been driven 8 ft.; I see no alteration to notice in the lode, the same being about 6 in. wide, chiefly flookan. The north end, on the eastern lode, has been driven 7 ft.—lode 15 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, flookan, and stones of lead occasionally; the south end, on the same lode, has been driven 6 ft.—the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, prian, and good stones of lead occasionally, and promising for more.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—We have commenced cutting out the lode at Fatwork cross-cut, but are not through the capel, which is of a very favourable description for making tin: the tin generally makes on the north part of this lode, in the adjoining mine. At Truscott's shaft, the lode in the different levels is much as usual. The lode at Blue-borrow shaft is about 9 ft. wide, producing some fair work; our other works at surface and undergrounnd are advancing satisfactorily.

CHURCHSTOKE.—We are going on sinking the engine-shaft very favourably, considering the hardness of the ground.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—The cross-cut driving south of Mary Ann lode in the 30 fm. level, is driven towards Julia lode about 29 fms.; the ground has been much harder than we anticipated—driving by six men, at 6*l.* per fm. The cross-cut driving north of Mary Ann lode, in the 30 fm. level, is extended towards Clijah lode about 31 fms.; the ground in this cross-cut is harder than we have had for some time past—driving by six men at 6*l.* per fm. The 30 fm. level east, on Mary Ann lode is extended about 36 fms.; the lode in this end is much improved since our last report, it is 1 ft. wide composed of mundic, spar, prian, and ore—driving by four men at 5*l.* per fm. The 16 fm. level is driven east on Mary Ann lode about 37 fms.; it is about 1 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom—driving by four men at 2*l.* per fm. The adit end east on Mary Ann lode, is driven about 45 fms.—driving by one man and a boy, at 2*l.* per fathom.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—The lode in the adit, west of Slater's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, a fine gossan, producing rich stones of yellow copper ore. We are engaged at present costeaning north of Slater's shaft, to cut the lodes between Slater's and the Wheal Treasury lodes.

CONISTON UNITED.—Our cross-cuts are going on much as usual. The lode in the shaft is greatly improved; the horse of ground appears to be wearing out, and I think the branches will soon come together, and, no doubt, make as good a lode as above; there is one branch now 6 in. wide, nearly solid ore, and another 4 in., very rich, inclining towards each other fast downwards; I suppose in 6 ft. sinking they will meet, when, in all probability, we shall have a good lode; in fact, if the two branches, as at present, were united, it would be a very promising bunch of ore. We have raised a good pile of work in sinking about 3 ft. I am strongly of opinion that my next report will be a much more flattering one.

CUBERT UNITED.—During the past week we have dropped our standing lift to the bottom of the downright, and every exertion is being made to prepare for sinking on the lode. The ground in the bottom of the shaft is much more favourable for sinking. The lode going down is very promising. The 45 west being now in the elvan, the ground is not so easy for driving, but the lode is still productive of some bunches of lead; the lode in this level, to the east, is still kindly, but the ground here to is now compact. The lode in the 35 west is still producing some good bunches of lead, and the ground is favourable; in this level, to the east, the lode is large, and spotted with lead, and there is every indication of nearing a bunch of lead. The lode in the 25 west is not rich at present, but from the nature of the ground, an improvement may be expected ere long; in this level, to the east, the lode is very kindly, and producing casual bunches of lead. The lode in the 15 west has been productive of a good stone of lead this last week, and from appearances is much improved. We will state in our next the quantity of lead raised. The forking operations at Trebellan have been delayed this last week, for want of the necessary machinery and suitable men; either one or the other are not at present easily procured; we are now, however, busily engaged in repairing the shaft, which is in a sad state of delapidation.

CREETOWN.—The 10 fathom level east is improved since my last; the lode is now 1 ft. wide, with a good branch of copper in the middle end. The 12 fm. level west is looking poor at present. In No. 3 end the lode is still split, but is coming together with strings of lead and copper; we are expecting a change in this place soon. The stopes east of the winze are yielding from ½ ton to 15 cwts. of lead and copper per fm. The stopes west of the winze are poor; we have removed the men, to take up another stope where there is more ore. No change in No. 4 level as yet. We have completed all our pitwork in the shaft, and have the bob, cylinder, and boiler in the house, and are now waiting for the engineer. The masons are completing their work as fast as they can.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—The engine-shaft is now down 26 fathoms, but much progress has not been made this week, in consequence of the large quantity of spar and mundic in the shaft, which makes the sinking rather more difficult. It is very kindly looking stuff, and I have been expecting copper ore every day.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—The ground in Peel's engine-shaft is without alteration. The water is very strong, which makes it difficult for sinking, and to all appearances there is a lode not far south, as the main pressure of water is issuing therefrom. The drain is completed through LOWER HAMPT to the River Tamar, and the water runs direct from the mine into the said river. The men are employed in removing the rubbish from off the surface, &c.

DEVON TIN MINES (DARTMOOR).—From Mr. James Ware, captain at the mines, dated May 18:—"At the new, or north mine, in the 15 fathom level, the ground at present is hard, but from the present appearance I do not think it is likely to last long, and with a change of ground we may expect the lode productive. At the adit end, east of the upper level, the lode is very congenial for tin—during the last week we have taken some good tinstuff from this part. At the old mine the men are engaged excavating the ground for the bob-pit, we shall then secure and collar up the shaft. We have fitted up a forge for the smith, for the old mine work—we have already a forge at the north mine. Other necessary works are being forwarded as fast as possible."

Capt. Williams, of the Arundell Mines, having been requested periodically to visit the Devon Tin Mines, reports, May 18:—"I have visited the operations at the Devon Tin Mines this morning, and everything is progressing as fast as possible, and have the pleasure to inform you since my last visit I find the lode in the adit end east (in the north mine, first level) has much improved—in fact, Capt. Wear has a small heap of best work saved out to itself, and the greatest part of the heap is good work. The bottom end east (15 fathom level), from present appearance, is rather changing for the better. The castings for the main bob, for the south, or old mine, are expected to-day. The company can have another house close to the Tavistock-road, for the accommodation of the miners, and the dresser's wife would attend to them."

DEVON UNITED.—The engine-shaft is being sunk 10 fms. under the 40 fm. level. I expect in less than three weeks from this date the men will have completed their contract to the 52. The lode continues large, and showing good indications of being productive for ore.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—I find the ancients have sunk on the South Phœnix lode under the adit. I have ordered the men to hang tackle, and clear up the bottom of the workings.

EAST BOSORN.—In clearing up some workings on Wheal Cunning lode, about 3 fms. deep a good lode is discovered, about 10 in. wide, worth 10s. per sack. I have put the men to open on the south side, so as to discover in what direction the lode is going, and by doing so we shall be enabled to ascertain where to sink an engine-shaft. The water is very quick, and the appearances are much better than our most sanguine expectations ever anticipated.

— *May* 18.—Our men have cleared about 6 feet south from the old shaft which we discovered, and this afternoon have broken some good stones of tin; the lode is about 12 in. wide, quite equal to 12*l.* per fm., and equally as good in the bottoms.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The ground in the engine-shaft is much harder than before, from branches of spar running through it, and therefore our sinking has been slow. The rise in the back of the 58 is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and laying open to all appearance a good lode. We are also sinking in the 47 to meet the rise in the 58 as fast as we can. There is no alteration in our tribute pitches since my last report; we are dressing our ores as fast as we can, but from the hardness of the ore, and the difficulty of getting hands, I am afraid we shall not get it all ready for next sampling. I shall be glad when the crusher can be got ready. We have put on the ring of the wheel, and some of the backing, and should have advanced further with it but for our being so unfortunate as to break one of the case iron segments, which threw us back two days. I hope, however, to finish the work in about three days next week. I will send you an answer respecting the run of the lodes on Monday.

EAST HERLAND.—We are proceeding as fast as possible with the Garden shaft, and hope in a fortnight more to get it clear. To the depth we have cleared the lode is all worked away. There is great difficulty in working on the ore ground, even for a few minutes, for want of ventilation. There is not sufficient air to keep the candles burning only a short time. When the shaft is clear, this difficulty will be avoided, and we shall be then enabled to work the ore to advantage.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The 30 cross-cut has intersected the hole in the new shaft, and let down the water; we are now rising against the shaft, and the shaftmen are sinking, having now a dry shaft; I think in four or five weeks it will be completed to the 30. The lode in the 30 end east is still large and promising; the 30 west is still driving by the side of the lode. The water is so strong we cannot yet drive on the lode; the 30 end west is still disordered by means of the slide. I think the main part of the lode is hove north. I put the men this day to drive north to ascertain whether it was or not. The rise in Leely's lode is much the same as last reported. The walls of the engine-house are up, and the engineers are heaving in the engine as fast as the founders send it.

EAST WHEAL ARTHUR.—We are still sinking the engine-shaft on the course of the lode, which is full 5 ft. wide, composed principally of mundic, with peach, spar, and a little copper ore; altogether it is a fine, bold, promising lode. About 150 fms. to the west of this shaft we have cleared some old workings, from which apparently many tons of ore must have been raised; in the present end of these workings there is a lode above 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, copper ores, peach, and a little mundic, a much better lode than we expected to find. From its direction, we have every reason to think this to be the same lode on which the engine-shaft is now sinking. We have commenced driving an adit level at this point, which will unwater the shaft about 70 fms. deep.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The ground in the engine-shaft is as last reported on. The lode in the 32 fathom level, west of shaft, is producing good stones of ore, and a quantity of mundic. In the same level east the lode also occasionally produces good stones of ore, ground here rather improved since my last. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 12 fm. level east is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The tribute pitches are yielding fair work.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have not driven much in the tunnel end since my last report; as far as we have driven we find the lode improving, the south part we are carrying 4 ft. wide, being composed of grey, black, and yellow ore, greens, mundic, gossan, and spar; how much larger the lode is to the north we have not yet proved. The stopes in the back of the level are looking just the same as in my last report, carrying a leader of grey ore 1 ft. wide; the other part of the lode the men are carrying is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, grey ore, greens, and iron; altogether the tunnel level is looking well. Hitchins's shaft is down within 3 ft. of 65 fathoms from surface; the lode is looking firm and strong, being composed of gossan, spar, prian, capels, spots of grey ore, greens, and coats of black ore. The 55 fathom level driving east is still producing stones of ore. The end driving west in the same level has a good appearance, and water coming from the lode very strong. The 45 driving east is looking very promising for a course of ore; the leader we have, which I reported to you last week, is still making forth in the end, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of grey and yellow ore, spar, gossan, and mundic. We have no alteration in the cross-cut north since my last. Homersham's shaft is sunk between 16 and 17 fms. from surface. The adit level is driven from Murchison's shaft towards Homersham's shaft 17 fms.; we have splendid looking stuff coming from this level.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 40 fm. level under adit; the lode in the shaft is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin and copper ore. A cross-cut is driven north 2 fathoms 3 feet, and cut a north lode 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; this lode is standing whole throughout the mine. The flat-rod shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 50 fm. level; the lode is 3 ft. wide, tinny. The 50 fm. level is driven east of flat-rod shaft 5 fms.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, with good stones of tin in it. The 40 fm. level is driven east 45 fms.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm.; the backs and bottoms of this level for a great length will work at 6s. in 1*l.* The 30 fm. level is driven east 40 fms.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will work at 10s. in 1*l.*

EAST WHITE GRIT.—Lawrence's shaft continues without alteration since my last. The tribute pitches have the same promising appearance.

FRON ISA AND CRAIGIOG.—Since our last report the men at Fron Isa Mine have been employed in driving on those levels and drifts from whence ore can be raised, in making trials where deposits are known to exist, and in clearing the several levels for the better and more efficient operations of the mine. A complete communication has been made from the engine-shafts to those of Ochio Fron and Coe-fy Nain which in a very considerable degree facilitates the working therein. The principal workings are on the north cross-course from the level at bottom of shaft No. 4, where good ore is now being obtained in the vein, about 8 in. wide, and from the colour of the ground, and appearance of the lode, there is every reason to believe that we shall soon come to a large bunch, as it improves as the drivings proceed. In the forebreast of the level, at bottom of sump, in the Coe-fy Nain shaft, some good ore is now broken, and improving in breadth as we continue to sink downwards and follow the run of the ore. In the bottom of the engine-shaft we are driving along the course of the lode east, and obtaining a fair amount of ore; but as we are only about 12 yards from the vein, where the sinking of the shaft is continued until it cuts into the same, we shall there come to a rich deposit, and as the lode is nearly perpendicular the sinking can then be made down the course, following the run, and at the same time enables us to carry on all the operations of pumping, winding, &c., while at every 20 yards down, drivings may be made east and west along the vein, and from whence immense amounts of ore will be obtained. At the Craigiog Mine, four men are driving; in the level near the bottom of the Fron shaft, and from this place some good ore is being obtained. We are dressing ore for next sale when we hope to have from 10s to 12 tons ready, and had not the weather been so unusually severe a much greater amount would have been prepared. Both mines show a most decided improvement since our last report, and continue to do so daily.

GEIFRON.—In the 20 east we have not taken down any lode since last report; we have driven 4 ft. In the 10 fm. level west the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, capel, and interspersed with ore, saving work for the stamps; we have driven 5 ft.; in the deep adit we have risen 3 feet on the lode. The rise in the back of the deep adit is without alteration since our last. We hope to hole to the 15 fm. level by next report; we have risen 3 feet. The winze is without alteration since last report; they have sunk 3½ ft. The lode in Pearce's winze is 18 in. wide, composed of flookan and spar; we have sunk 6 ft. Respecting Gwestron, I think we might commence operations there; my view is to sink a new perpendicular shaft. The old shaft is sunk on the underlay, and it has the drains of the old men's workings. The old shaft is very small, and we could not sink deeper without cutting it down, and making it larger. The shaft is down 8 fms. 3 ft.; I consider by sinking a new shaft we might prove the lode 30 fms. deeper for less expense than sinking the old one, as we should not have so much water, nor would it require much timber.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 50 fm. level east is 6 inches wide, composed of mundic, with spots of lead. The lode in the 40 east is disordered by a slide, but the ground is soft for driving. The lode in the 30, west from Sunderland's, is large, turning out some good work for tin. The stopes in the back and bottom of this level are yielding a great quantity of work for the stamps. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking well.

GREAT CRINNIS.—You would be pleased to see the activity prevailing in this mine, while putting up the machinery and completing other preparatory work. The stone masonry of the stack will be finished to-morrow (17th inst.); the heavy parts of the engine are fixed, and will be ready to work on the 28th inst. We have intersected a branch in Daniel's cross-cut, which shows we are getting near the lode.

— *May* 19.—At your request I have had a sample of the gossan from the great lode assayed; the result is 15 ozs. of silver to 1 ton of gossan. I believe this will pay, if the entire lode is of the same value. I shall get other assays, and send samples to you to be assayed in London. I think it would be well to assay for gold also. I shall endeavour to ascertain the returning charges. If gossan will pay with such a produce in any place in the county, it will pay with us, as the carriage is small. We must not take it for granted that the whole lode is the same as the sample, yet it possibly may be the case.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Hobler's shaft, on the great junction tin lode, is sinking very satisfactorily; the water is flowing in all directions into the shaft, which shows plainly that the lode, when cut, will be large. We have traced the new tin lode some fathoms nearer the river—a more promising lode I never saw.

— *May* 17.—The new tin lode is greatly improved; we have opened it again several fathoms east; it is the most promising lode in the neighbourhood; there is tin in the lode now, which I consider is saving work. We have cleared up the deads in the adit on the north branch, and shall commence stoping to-morrow.

HAWKMOOR.—The 30 fm. level east is still in the cross-course; the stuff breaking is full of mundic and white prian, with some spots of copper, and the general appearances afford strong indications of copper near at hand. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 20 produces good floors of ore, as last reported. The plat is completed at the 30 for Graham's shaft. We expect to send down the shaft rods on the 19th inst.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—While I was at this mine on Saturday the men cut a large stream of water in driving on the north copper lode—in fact, so powerful, that they were obliged to leave. I went, with great difficulty, to the end; I found the lode 4 ft. wide—I think I never saw a more promising one for copper. The other lode, where Barclay's shaft is sinking, is producing spots of yellow copper ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Morris's shaft progresses satisfactorily. The lode in Doidge's winze is still large, and will yield 12 tons of ore per fathom. In James's winze, east of Doidge's, sinking below the 55 fm. level, the lode is large and orey throughout. In the 55 fm. level, east of the last-mentioned winze, no lode has been taken down since last report. Hitchins's shaft progresses satisfactorily. The 55, west of said shaft, produces some good stones of ore. The stopes generally are yielding tolerable supplies of ore.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft is more favourable, and so is the ground in the 145 cross-cut, south of the above shaft. The lode in the diagonal shaft below the 145 is 20 in. wide, producing rich stones of copper ore; the ground in the 145, extending towards the intersection of the caunter part of Holmbush main lode, is soft killas. The Flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 east will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the 124 fm. level cross-cuts, north and south of Wall's engine-shaft, is moderate; since we have made a communication from the level, west of Wall's, we have set the level to drive west of the midway winze to hole to the 110 east. The tribute pitches are producing a fair quantity of copper ore.

IRISH CONSOLS.—Sir James Donbrain (one of the directors of this company), having visited the mines, has furnished the following report:—

Dublin, May 7.—In compliance with the request conveyed to me by your chairman in his letter of the 29th April, signifying the wish of the board that I should visit and minutely examine the property of the company at Spanish Cove and Colleras, and report my opinion thereon, I have the honour to acquaint you that I lost no time in acceding to your wishes. Not being practically versed in the science of geology or mineralogy, I could only take the reports published in the company's prospectus for my guidance, and see how far, in my humble judgment, the very high expectations formed by the engineers were likely to be realised. With this view I visited and minutely inspected all the places at which minerals had been discovered, as described in their reports, and I freely confess I was not at all prepared to be at once so thoroughly convinced of the vast extent of mineral wealth with which the property of the company appears to abound. Since the reports alluded to were published, Mr. Thomas has made additional discoveries, and which, in his opinion, more than confirm what has been previously published. I have also to state that we traced the great or champion lode to low water-mark, at which spot the very rich specimens I now send were procured in my presence; and as the stratification is precisely of the same character on the opposite side of the bay, a distance of three miles, and where there are also strong indications of minerals, it affords good ground to believe that the lode will be found to extend under the ocean to that point, and, if so, the property of the company possesses advantages that can scarcely be over-estimated. After these examinations were concluded, I visited the Crookhaven Mine, now in successful working progress, with the view to institute comparative observations as to the difference of that mine in external appearance, and I am happy to say that our mines are at least equal, if not superior, in every respect and aspect, and yet the shares of that company are at 125 per cent. premium—that is, 10*l.* shares meet ready purchasers at 22*l.* 10*s.* Their expenses to the present time, I am informed, amount to between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.* About half that sum has been spent in machinery, but they have on the ground 200 tons of ore ready for shipment, which is valued at 15*l.* per ton, and the principal expense having been incurred, they now look forward to large returns. If further evidence were wanting of the opinion now so fully entertained of the mineral wealth of the district, it would be found in the prices recently paid for land, presenting little else to the view than mountain bog and rock: 20,000*l.* were recently paid by Lord C. Clinton for a wild property in that district, not producing, or capable, in an agricultural point of view of producing, more than 450*l.* per annum; and 7000*l.* were given by the same nobleman for a property at Crookhaven, which was bought in 1838 for 2000*l.* No doubt whatever exists that the real object for which these purchases were made was for mining purposes. There is but one subject for regret, and that is that so early a period had been named by one of the engineers as that at which a shipment of ore could be made from the company's mines. The nature of the works is such as to prevent the possibility of extraordinary expedition; and although it might be practicable by working the surface to get some ore, it is obviously more to the interest of the company to pursue the course the board have decided upon, of going steadily to the one great object of developing the real value of the mine by the most permanent and approved system of working. In conclusion, I have to state that I carefully examined the accounts kept by Mr. Thomas; they appear perfectly correct, and I beg to add that, in my opinion, in Mr. Thomas the board has a zealous, practical, and correct superintendent.—*J.* Donbrain.

A large specimen of the ore, alluded to in the foregoing report, has been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Son, of Gresham-street, and found to contain 19·60 per cent. of pure copper.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 110 east is kindly, with a small branch of lead on the north wall; the western end has a hard sparry lode. The 98 end east has a little ore in the end. The men have holed the rise this week: there is a good stone of ore in the rise over the 86 end west. The 74 end west has a branch of ore on the south side, and the lode is much larger than it was.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—Since my last report, we have driven the cross-cut 9 fms. from the great tin lode to the new engine-shaft, at the adit level, and have completed it to take the water from the engine, when drawn to that level. We have to sink the engine-shaft 3 ft. further, to take the bearers and cistern, to fix the house lift: the sumpmen have commenced doing so. Our adit men have cleared the level to within 50 fathoms of Binner Wood lode, and we hope to complete it altogether by the time my next report reaches you. The masons are building the boiler-house, and hope to finish the same this week. The engineers are progressing, and we shall soon have the engine in working order—say three weeks at the furthest.

LEWIS.—The cross-cut in the 100 fm. level is driven south from sump whim-shaft about 3 fms., and is now in hard settled ground; we expect 5 fms. more will intersect Praed's lode; this level is extended east from engine-shaft about 2 fathoms on the north lode, 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and peach, with sprigs of copper ore. In the 90 fm. level this lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; Praed's lode in this level, east from tin shaft, is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground; west it is 18 inches wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. The north lode in the 80 fm. level, east from tin shaft, and east from the cross-course and flookans, is getting into more settled ground, producing stones of tin. We have just intersected the lode in the 70 east from the crossings, producing good stones of tin. In the 60 it is 18 in. wide, stamping work. We shall sample 27 tons of tin this week.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—I cannot mention any particular alteration in the appearances of this mine since last reported. The engine-shaft is down 6 fms. under the adit level; lode 5 ft. wide, and intermixed with lead and copper ore throughout. The lode in the adit level east is small, and yielding but little ore at present. The stopes in the back of the adit level east are much the same in appearences as they have been for the last two months, yielding fair quantities of lead ore. We have 30 men day and night working at the foundation for the wheel pit, and although in solid rock, we are progressing very satisfactorily.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The rise in the back of the 50 fathom level, north of the engine-shaft, is communicated with the 36 fm. level, and the men are put to drive the 50 fm. level north of the engine-shaft, the lode in the present end of which is about 2 ft. wide, and easy of progress. The lode in the 36 fm. level, both north and south of the engine-shaft, is composed of flookan, quartz, and spots of lead ore. At Wheal Mary, the lode in the western adit level maintains its size and promising character.

MOLLAND.—The sumpmen will be prepared to sink below the 52 in the course of a day or two. The lode in the 52 east is 4 ft. wide, looking better than last week, it is composed of capel and ore—saving work; in the same level west the lode is still poor, set to two men 1 fm., at 3*l.* The 42 west is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; the pitch in the back of this level is producing some pretty good work; two men are rising and two are stoping in the back of the 42 east, where the lode is looking very well; the ground is a little harder. The lode in the adit at the eastern hill is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. Every other place is looking much the same. We have between 31 and 32 tons of ore dressed, and the carriers have commenced carrying it to Barnstaple, but very slow.

NORTH BULLER.—The engine-shaft on King's lode is now sunk to 6 fathoms under the 12 fathom level, lode 18 in. wide, underlay very little, composed of quartz, prian, peach, and stones of yellow copper ore, but rather less than when last reported. The adit in both ends is progressing favourably, lode composed of peach, prian, and quartz, with a little copper—the ground much as usual, average 5*l.* per fathom.

NORBURY.—We are raising stone for the engine-shaft, and shall commence sinking on Monday next.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 100, east of Christoe shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of fragments of slate, quartz, and stones of copper ore, ground favourable for driving. The lode in the 90, driving east of west shaft, is improved; the elvan having made a turn to the south, a branch or vein of ore has been met with, and the end is now worth about 7*l.* per fm. The pitch in the bottom of the 90, a few fathoms behind the end, is producing 4 tons of copper ore per fm., worth about 10*l.* per ton. No improvement has taken place in the old pitches; they remain much the same as they have been for the last fortnight.

NORTH HINGSTON CONSOLS.—During the past week we have cut another lode 12 inches wide, principally capel, and shall proceed to shode on the lode cut last week, both east and west.

NORTH TOWY.—The adit taken upon the east lode is now being driven at 2*l.* per fathom, and I hope in a short time to let down the water, to prove whether the reports of the old men are correct or not. Very likely it may prove to the satisfaction of the adventurers, as I have discovered a cross-course close to the mouth of the level. The lode in the adit level looks very favourable at present, producing from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm., and I hope in a short time it will prove much better, as I expect it will shortly intersect the west lode, where it has the appearance to make a large deposit of ore. The gossan ore in the Wood does not look so favourable as last reported; there is a large mass of barytes, with spots of blue lead in the shaft. I have set two men further in the Wood, and we have met with some clay, with lumps of blue lead in it. I have set a rise in the back of the adit level, on the caunter branch, we are now driving on, and it is producing good lumps of ore. There are several tons of ore at the surface that might be returned in a short time, if a we had a supply of water. In the course of a month I hop o make a return.

NORTH WHEAL ROBE T.—Our engine shaft is now about 6½ fms. below the 42, and progressing favourabl . The building of the engine-house, and our surface operations generally, are in a state of forwardness. The general prospects of the mine underground are exceedingly good.

PENLLYNE COURT.—I forwarded, per Great Western Railway, on Saturday last (14th inst.), the lump of ore* you selected from the produce of the 16 fm. level, and hope it has reached you safely. I am glad to inform you that the lode in this level has much improved since you were here; it is now quite 5 feet wide, and all saving work from wall to wall. We have now about 32 tons of ore at surface. The other parts are without alteration.—[* This stone of ore weighs upwards of 2 cwts., and may be seen at 19, Royal Exchange.]

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—The monthly setting of this mine took place on the 13th instant, without any opposition on the part of the men. The following is the present state of the underground bargains:—Slater's shaft, sinking by six men and three boys, is about 9 fms. below the 30; it is intended to sink about 2 fms. more to complete the lift; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, with a fair underlay, but at present poor, although kindly. In the 24 end, east of Graham's on the new lode, the ground inclines to an improvement; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and contains a little tin, but will not pay; there is, however, some kindly ground ahead of the end, where it may be presumed the lode will improve. In the cross-cut at the bottom of the old engine-shaft there is no change. The shaft on Friendship lode is made secure to the deep adit, and the level cleared to the present end, there the lode is about 18 in. wide; it has a fair underlay, and contains a little tin; there are several lodes to cut by extending this end. The stopes about Slater's shaft being nearly worked out, the men have been put on the gear (branches) in the old mine; in this part there is rather an improvement, but how far it may be brought into a productive state, so as to yield profits, can only be ascertained by the returns for a few months.

PERRAN WHEAL ALFRED.—We have sunk the engine-shaft 10 fms. below the adit, making the total depth 16 fms. from grass. The lode during the last 2 fathoms sinking has greatly improved—being highly impregnated with copper, and on the south side carrying a very good branch of galena, from 6 to 8 in. big, a fair sample of which I sent you. The declination is very regular, and the lode very defined; and I do not remember seeing any lode in this district so promising at the depth—in fact, should the ore continue, the sinking the shaft for the next level will not cost the company anything. We have bedded down the shaft, divided and cased it, and got the whim to work. We have also begun to cut the plat—in doing which we have discovered several branches; one of which is from 8 to 10 in. big, producing good stones of copper ore. The middle lode is yet supposed to be 6 or 8 ft. further south; and we hope to cut it in a few days. The branches are dipping towards the middle lode, and in less than 10 fms. deeper will meet it, and act as feeders to it. Our aim at first was the junction of the three copper lodes, which, from the present declinations, will take place about 35 fms. below the adit; and, therefore, we had no right to expect such favourable results as we have met with at the present depth. I have always been very sanguine respecting this mine; but I am more convinced than ever that we shall soon have good courses of ore.

PERRAN WHEAL JANE CONSOLS.—We are sinking the engine-shaft below adit by nine men, at 8*l.* per fm. The stratum is congenial for copper, and full of branches.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—We are sinking the engine-shaft. The ground is favourable for sinking; but we have not broken down the lode since last report.

PRIGNANT CONSOLS.—The shaft in sinking is going down on a most promising lode, full of clay and carbonate of lime, and such as I have seen in every respect over the great bodies of ore in the Frongoch main lode in that mine. I think this augurs well for the success of our undertaking, and I fully believe that we shall before long have a valuable discovery of ore in Prignant. The level which has been driving in clean clay slate, recently passed through a branch of spar. I have noticed to the east of Frongoch, just parallel with the eastern ore ground, a very large spar course, of a similar description of quartz to that now in our adit, and I am very glad to observe these similar phenomena in the course of our experiments. I have advised the proceeding of the work without alteration, and as vigorously as possible.

RATTLINGHOPE.—We drove 2 fms. of the deep level last month, and I have set them for this month at 4*l.* per fathom.

RED DRAGON.—I have let a shaft to four men on the main lode, so that it may be down to the adit level by the time the cross-cut reaches that point; it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed principally of flookan, decomposed quartz, and mundic, looking well at so shallow a depth from the surface. The price for sinking is 2*l.* 5*s.* per fm. The cross-cut in the adit level has been driven towards the above-named shaft about 30 fathoms, the ground just the same as last reported. We have intersected a lode in driving the cross-cut, about 18 in. wide, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime, quartz, and iron pyrites. We have also a good road from the turnpike up to the mine; the masons will complete the building of the walls of the carpenters and blacksmiths' shops in a fortnight, if the weather proves fine. All our operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

RITTON CASTLE.—The men are making little progress in sinking the engine-shaft, on account of the strong flow of water, which has abated some little for the last two days.

RIX HILL.—The cross-cut we are driving north in the 28, east of middle shaft, is become exceedingly wet, though we have driven only about 5 fms. north; we expect no lode so soon, and where this water proceeds from I cannot tell, but I hope we shall discover something we know not of. In the level driving towards Elliot's pitch, on the tin floors, we have holed, and the men are now employed stripping down some ground, and in a few days I hope to set another pitch here, and put the tutworkmen to drive east on the same floor east of Elliot's pitch. The lode in the 28 west is small and poor. Our tribute pitches are without much alteration.

RORRINGTON.—The lode in the deep adit level driving east is large, being a mixture of decomposed manganese spar, of a congenial character, and yielding stones of lead ore—a very promising end. The stopes in the back of the middle level are producing a moderate quantity of lead ore that will pay well for stoping, and as soon as the crusher is erected, so as to dispatch a great quantity of stuff, increased returns will be the result. The lode in the shallow adit level is 3 ft. wide, composed of sugary-spar and lead ore, imbedded in gossan of a very fine description; a more promising end for lead ore cannot be seen. The walls of the smiths and carpenters' shops are nearly up for the roof, and no time shall be lost in placing it thereon. We were at Mostyn yesterday (May 18) with the engineer, inspecting the engine, and we find it to be well adapted for the purposes of pumping, winding, and crushing, and the founder has engaged to send the price of the engine, to be delivered and erected, with winding and crushing apparatus complete, in a post or two.

ROUND HILL.—The lode in the deep adit level, driving north, is about 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of spar, with branches of lead ore, and will yield of the latter about 15 cwts. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is about 3 ft. wide—a mixture of spar and lead ore, and will produce about 15 cwts. per fathom; the end driving east, in the deep adit level, is rather hard, with water issuing from the breast. The cross-cut towards the Coppice lode is in favourable ground, now in 18 fms.; and we expect to reach this lode in about a month or five weeks from this date. In the week that has passed we have cut a branch of spar in driving the level at the foot of the Round Hill. The ground is favourable for driving, and letting out a strong feed of water. We are busily engaged in taking out foundation for the engine-house, and expect the engineer here in a few days to mark out the spot for building.

SOURTON CONSOLS.—We have cleared and secured the engine-shaft under the 18, and the men are engaged in putting in bearer and cistern to receive the lift of pumps referred to in my last report, which shall be done as fast as practicable.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—At the same depth as the shallow adit, I have this day set a plat to cut in the engine-shaft at 7*l.* per fm. The cutting of the plat will make a communication with the shallow adit by opening the same piece of ground now standing. We have also set the same level to drive north towards the shaft at 8*l.* per fm. We are making preparations for better ventilating the deep adit, and hope soon to re-commence driving.

SOUTH CRENVER.—Captains Delbridge and Chegwin report:—The lode in the 12 fm. level, east of Gore's, is 2½ ft. wide, with gossan, stones of ore, mundic, and jack. In the 24, east of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with fine stones of ore, mundic, spar, and jack, at present looks kindly to make a bunch of ore. In the 44, east of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with spar, prian, mundic, jack, and ore, not to value. In the 54, east of ditto, the lode is 3 ft. wide, which we calculate at present will produce 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm.; the ground is still hard in this end. Gore's shaft is holed from the 54 to the 64, and for the whole depth of 9 fms. we calculate the lode to be good tribute ground. In the past month the men in the 64 have been employed rising against the shaft, consequently only 1 fm. has been driven in this level, we purpose driving it east in the coming week. The lode in the 64 is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1¼ ton per fm. We purpose driving the 84, east of Varnish's, and west, in the coming week. We have the whim drawing from the 64 to-day (the 14th inst.), and on Thursday hope to draw from the 74, where we calculate to have at least 55 tons of ore broken. We are pushing on with all speed to get to the bottom of the mine, where something better may be obtained. Our tribute is looking favourable, and other things much as last reported. We are clearing the Golden Arrow adit, and the adit towards the south lode with all possible speed.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS (Tavistock).—I have been over this very extensive and promising mineral property, which comprises within its limits several very promising east and west lodes. My attention was first directed to a lode opened upon by means of shode or costean pits, which is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, composed of a very fine gossan or quartz, with spots of copper ore; this lode is supposed to be one of the Wheal Bedford lodes, which has returned, and is still returning, good dividends to its proprietors, and I have no doubt, from its very promising appearance in the back, will be equally as remunerative in this as in the Wheal Bedford sett. Further north than this there are two more east and west lodes opened on the back, and also a caunter lode, which will be intersected at a depth of about 4 fms. by a lobby now cutting. There are two cross-courses running through the sett; one of which I saw, and which was opened on by a shode pit, will intersect all these lodes to the east of where they are now shoding, and there is no doubt but that large deposits of ore will be found in depth, more particularly in connection with these cross-courses. I saw some very fine stones of ore which were broken from a lode on which an adit level has been driven, and from where, in former workings, several stones of good ore have been returned. The sett is a very extensive one, both east and west and north and south—one part being in killas, and the other in granite, and is surrounded by the most productive mines in the neighbourhood, and if prosecuted with vigour, and in a miner-like manner, will, no doubt, be as productive as any of her neighbours.

— *May* 18.—The ground in the adit level is rather harder than it has been; the lode is just the same as last reported. I hope to be able to speak more favourably of this place shortly. The winze in the bottom of this level is much the same as stated in my last report; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not saving work; the stratum is of the most congenial character for copper. Specimens from this winze I have forwarded you to-day. The lode in the end, on the caunter lode, is small and unproductive. We have discontinued our costeaning for the present. The men are now engaged in getting stone for the wheel-pit. We have completed the excavation for the wheel-pit, and the masons will commence building the walls of it to-day. We have no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH EAST WHITE GRIT.—We continue costeaning, and are now in harder ground, having gone through the shale.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.—On visiting the mine on Monday last, I found the shaft down about 12 fathoms 3 ft.; the ground is rather harder than it was, owing to the branch they had in the shaft previously having gone out of it westward, and the eastern branches having not yet come into it, so that they will have to cross-cut east and west as soon as they get down to the 24 fathom level, which will now be in a few days. The carpenter and others are still busy about the floors getting things in readiness for washing the lead as it comes from the stamps, and also preparing to erect the drawing machine.

SOUTH WHEAL MARY ANN.—Since my last report we have intersected another north and south lode, carrying strong gossan, peach, and flookan, altogether a very promising lode; this makes in all six lodes, and I think we have two or three more yet to cut. I can only say that, as before, I think there can be no doubt of our having a good and lasting mine.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—In sinking Dowson's engine-shaft, we have the most beautiful stratum of killas ground. The water is increased, and, consequently, we shall not sink any further until we have done the greater part of our work at Grout's engine-shaft, where we shall get up our capstan next week, in order to send down the lift of pumps. By the end of this month all the old levels at Grout's and Hoppet's will be cleared of the old attle, mud, and rubbish. In the shallow adit, in Hawkins's land, we have been driving on the course of a large lode, which I find to be a caunter or cross lode; it is large, and containing large quantities of gossan of a good character. We shall now alter our course, and drive direct into the hill, and cut our main lodes—Trewithan and Slope's lode. We shall find this piece of ground by opening it to be of great value; there is every reason for it, and every indication.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 and 205 fathom levels there has been no lode broken since last report. In the 190 fm. level the lode is still small and poor. In the 175 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing work of moderate quality. In the 160 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, opening profitable ground. In the 145 fm. level we are driving the lode, and the level is presenting a favourable appearance. In the 130 fm. level the lode is 18 in. wide, 6 in. of which is rich work.—North Mine: In the 100 fm. level, driving north, we have intersected a cross-course, which has disordered the lode. In the 90 fm. level the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel and fluor-spar, with spots of ore. In the 80 fathom level the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel and mundic, with good stones of ore. We sampled on the 7th inst., computed, 90 tons of rich silver-lead ore.

TINCROFT.—Highburrow tin lode, in the 152 fm. level, driving east of Martin's east shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 15*l.* per fm. In the 142, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide worth 8*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 132 are worth 12*l.* per fm. Chapple's lode in the 142, driving west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 110 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 15*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. We have cut through Grout's lode in the 60 fm. level, and find it to be 8 ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm., where 16 men are now engaged stoping at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm., and hope to raise from 50 to 60 tons of ore this month. Dunkin's lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, saving work for tin and copper. In the 110, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.; in the east end, in the same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. At North Tincroft, in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 130 fm. level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. In the 130, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm.; in the west end, in the same level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of copper ore. In the 120 fm. level, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 36*l.* per fm.; in the west end, in the same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 110 fm. level, driving west of said shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. In Trevellion's winze, sinking below the 100 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. The stopes and pitches are looking favourable throughout the mine.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—Our operations are going on much as last reported—viz. stoping, hauling, and stamping. The stopes remain much as last reported.

TREBURGET CONSOLS.—On the eastern side of the sett we have discovered a lode about 18 in. wide, with well-defined walls, and carrying a leader of rich silver-lead ores, about 3 in. wide; the ground through which it is passing is rather hard, but at a short distance, in a western direction, the ground is soft and congenial; we have, therefore, removed the pare of men engaged on this part, and set them to costean for this lode, which we hope to find without much labour; when discovered a short adit may be brought in to prove it 10 fms. deep. There are several very interesting features in this sett which must be proved, and having the weather and season of the year in favour, I would recommend engaging two more men, who may be employed in search of another lode, discovered on the opposite side of the western valley.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, we should have completed the fixing the lift as referred to a fortnight since, but I am sorry to say the bottom casting ordered for the same is not yet arrived from the foundry, in consequence of their great pressure of business, but we are expecting it every day. In the 120 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm., and the ground much easier for driving; in the south end it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 11*l.* per fm. In the 107, north end, the lode is poor; in the south end it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 92, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and very little ore in it; in the south end it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the winze or bottom of this level the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 14*l.* per fm. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is sunk 4½ fms. below the 88, and the ground is much as before. In the 88, north and south ends, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 78, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 68 end there has been nothing done since last week, the men being put to rise in the back, to make a communication with the 55, for ventilation and other conveniences; they are now cutting abroad the sides of the vugh reported some time since, and we expect in about a week more they will get to the top of it, where there is a good lode. The 55 is also suspended, for the same reason referred to in the 68, and the men are put to sink a winze against the rise coming up from the 68 in this winze; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. The cross-cuts in the 40 and 30 are going on as usual, and expect to meet with the lode in the latter place in about two or three weeks from this time. The stopes and pitches are usually productive. Chippendale's shaft is down 5 fms. from the surface, and which will be forced down with all speed. We sold yesterday a parcel of silver-lead ores computed 84 tons, to the Tamar Smelting company, at 22*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The ground in the 100 fm. level cross-cut continues favourable for driving; the end is becoming wet, and we cannot be far from the lode; the dislocation, however, is greater in this level than it is in either of the upper ones. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 90, as also that in the bottom, has not been taken down; it will, however, be done in the course of the ensuing week, and we will report on the value of the pitches in our next. The men are actively engaged in putting down ladders in Good Fortune shaft, and we expect to be enabled to survey it in the course of a few days. The pitwork has been properly arranged at Garden engine-shaft, and the engine is now working very well.

TRELOWETH.—In the 67, west of Cole's engine-shaft, the lode is 6 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. In the 67, east of Cole's engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. In the 55, west of Cole's engine-shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. At Cole's engine-shaft, the men are employed fixing a plunger-lift in the 67 fm. level; as soon as it is completed we purpose sinking on the lode without delay, and which is looking quite as well as we have ever seen it.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—The lode in the 40 fm. level east is now 2 ft. wide, worth 10*s.* per bushel; in the same level west it is 1 ft. wide, worth about 20*s.* per bushel. The mine generally exhibits great improvement during the present month.

TREVALGA (slate).—Extract from Capt. Stacey's report, dated May 16: "We are making very good roofing slate, both at the Grona and Gillow quarries. The waste is going away fast from the new ground. I hope to send another (the fourth) cargo of slate to London in a week or so, and a cargo to New Quay in 10 days.

ULPHA UNITED.—We have the water down now about 18 fms., and I should hope in another fortnight to see the bottom of the mine. We have been clearing up a winze to the west of the engine-shaft, and have broken some fine stones of ore in the end of the winze going down; we do not know the depth of it, not having yet got to the bottom. The old men appear to have raised a great quantity from this place; the lode is very large, from 4 to 6 ft. wide—a very promising looking one, producing very fine rocks of ore. We have not done much in it yet, only put in a hole here and there, and shall send you a stone to-morrow (May 20), just as it came from the end of the winze; you can then judge for yourself.

UNION (tin).—I was at the mine yesterday (May 16th), and found every thing going on satisfactorily. The boiler is fixed, and preparations are being made for raising the stack. The new bob-pit is finished, and the bob in its place. I shall push them on with the work at the foundry; and I hope from what I saw yesterday that the various parts will be completed in a few days. I am anxious to get this engine to work and sink another level.

WEST BASSET.—The 75 fm. level east, on the north lode, will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. The caunter lode, in the 75 fm. level east, is 1¼ ft. wide—kindly, with stones of ore. The lode in the 65 east is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fathom; in the winze under the 65 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 42 east is 2 ft. wide, saving work.

WEST HOLMBUSH.—We have sunk 4 fms. on the course of the lead lode reported on last week; and it continues to present the same favourable appearances.

WESTON.—We have cut the quartz and spar in the Ryder lode, east of Cross's level, which is spotted with ore, and looks most promising. We have not yet intersected the Corndon silver lode. No. 3 shaft is progressing rapidly. The Village trial has the same favourable appearance as when last reported. We shall commence driving on the course of the lode to-morrow.

WEST PAR.—All I can report this week is that we are getting on with the masonry work of the engine house with all speed.

WEST UNITED HILLS.—The erection of the steam-engine on Camplin's shaft is now completed, and the engineers (Messrs. Grose and Jenkin) set it to work in full order on Saturday last, the 14th instant; and I am much pleased to find the engine works steadily and well. The water in the shaft is little at present; the sumpmen are cutting ground, and preparing to sink below the 11 fm. level; the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of the richest copper, gossan, mundic, and black and yellow copper. The appearance warrants an expectation of large deposits of copper, besides silver-lead lodes, within a short distance of Camplin's engine-shaft, upon which the engine is erected. We hope to sink the engine-shaft rapidly, having all the necessary machinery and materials on the mine, sufficient in castings, &c., for years hence.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—The 55, west of Carr's engine-shaft, on main lode, set to drive north through the lode, which we have not seen for several fathoms; in the 55, east of Carr's engine-shaft, on main lode, the lode is rather disordered. At Cole's engine-shaft, sinking below the 30, we have completed the fixing of the plunger-lift, and to-day set it to sink. In the 45, west of Carr's engine-shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 12 ft. wide, spotted with yellow copper ore. In the 37, east of Goddard's shaft, on main lode, we are driving on the north part of the lode, which contains lead and copper. In the 30, east of Lemon's shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of lead, mundic, and copper ore. The 45 cross-cut, south of Mexico shaft, we have yet to drive 8 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. to communicate to the 45 fm. level. The back of the 55, to stope west of Carr's engine-shaft; lode 6 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. We are cross-cutting through the lode in the 45, west of Carr's. The lode in the 37, east of Goddard's, is much improved in appearance of late, and likely to yield largely of copper ore in depth. We think it likely to have a good orey lode in the 55 cross-cut, judging from the south side of it. We hope to go down to Cole's engine-shaft say 22 fms. deeper, and cross-cut to the main lode, which point will be as deep as the 55 fm. level, at Carr's engine-shaft. Probably it will take to the end of January to accomplish this work. We consider it likely to have an early improvement in the 45, west of Mexico shaft, judging from the back of the 37 fathom level, wrought over this place, but as the bunches dip west we may have a few fms. to drive ere getting into the best run of ore ground.

WEST WHEAL BULLER.—Our operations at this mine during the past week have been going on favourably. The lode in the shaft has a very promising appearance, and continues of much the same quality as reported last week.

WEST WHEAL EDWARD.—We have commenced costeaning, and have at present twelve men at work. We have not met with any lode as yet; as soon as we do you shall be advised accordingly.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The north lode in the 50 west, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton; this end is 150 fms. from the western boundary; the lode in the 50 east is poor, but this end being in shallow ground (say 22 fms. from

surface), little ore can be expected. The lode in the 35 west is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom, worth 7*l.* per ton; this level is driven to within 80 fms. of the western boundary. The 35 and 30 east being in shallow ground, driven from the hill above adit, are suspended. The lode in Cruse's stope, bottom of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton. The lode in Cock's stope, back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, producing 3 ton of ore per fm., worth 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The lode in Hartland's stope, back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton. The lode in Honeycombe's stope, back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The lode in Burgess's rise and stope, back of the 35 east, is 4 feet wide producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The lode in Broom's stope, bottom of the 35 east, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The lode in Cock's winze, sinking below the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The lode in Nankivel's rise, back of the 35 west, is poor. The lode in Coad's rise and stope, back of the 35 west, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton. The 20 west is suspended for a short time; this level is driven to within 80 fms. of the western boundary. Mundey's lode being hard and poor in the 30 west, we have suspended it, and commenced sinking a winze just behind the end; this is done to prove the lode, underlay, &c., a little in the bottom of the level; here the lode is 18 in. wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. We have commenced driving the 70 west on the old lode, where it is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and spots of ore. The other levels are not cleared up yet. The engine keeps the water easy (two strokes in three minutes) below the 70 fm. level.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—We are stoping the 10 fm. level east of engine-shaft; the lode is 10 in. wide, and good for tin. We are stoping and driving under the 18, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, and looking kindly. Graham's shaft is sunk under the 18 fm. level 4 fms., where the lode is of average quality. The stopes in the back of the 28 are about 7 ft. wide on the lode, and good for tin. We are driving and stoping the 28 west of the winze, where the lode presents a kindly appearance. We are also sinking a winze through tin ground under the 28. Rose shaft is sunk under the 18 fm. level 6 fms.; the lode is much as last reported. We are sinking Routh's shaft on the new south lode, where we have a good branch of tin; we are driving the eastern end on Wheal Augusta lode. We have pitched to drive the adit end east, and also opened a new lode on the north part of the sett, but as we are only on the back of it shall be unable to speak as to its merits for two or three weeks; it has at present, however, a very kindly appearance.

WHEAL BAZELY.—We are making rapid progress in driving on the north and south lode—the prospects of which are very favourable indeed. From assays which have from time to time been made of the stuff, I am inclined to believe the pile, when dressed, will nearly pay us the cost for driving. I like the lode all the better as a quantity of water is issuing from it. During the week we have intersected another east and west lode, 2½ ft. wide, inclining north about 2 ft. per fm., a very promising lode indeed, composed of gossan, prian, flookan, mundic, and spots of copper ore—indications which augur well for a rich lode at no great depth. I consider that by driving this level, which will at the intersection be at the depth of from 15 to 18 fms., we have not only the encouraging circumstance of discovering the two east and west lodes, but will prove a great economy of steam-power by the draining of surface water, and drawing from the bottom of this shaft.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—The lode in the 25 south, on the north and south lode, is 1½ to 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mundic; the water is greatly increased on this lode; our present lift (8 in.) being now too small, and as we have several large pumps on the mine, we have ordered a working barrel and door-piece to match, and intend fixing the large lift as quickly as possible. The east and west lode is about 6 in. wide, composed of prian and mundic, spotted with lead.

WHEAL CREBOR.—We have still a fine course of ore in the rise above the 40. We are busily engaged preparing for sampling another parcel of ore, about 80 tons.

WHEAL EDWARD.—The new engine-shaft is 27 fathoms deep from surface, still sinking in good ground. I have no doubt but that the men will complete their bargain in time. Capt. Carpenter has been here to-day, when we measured most of the masonry; everything is satisfactory to him.

WHEAL FANNY.—We have cut through the north and south lode in the 19 fm. level; the lode is 2 fms. 2 ft. wide, underlaying about 1 ft. in a fathom; from the character of it, I consider when we cut it in the 40 fm. level, we shall then have a good mine. At the old engine-shaft we have sunk about 3 ft., making altogether 8 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 19 fm. level. The cross-cut north we have driven 4 ft., and cut a small branch—I do not consider it to be the lode. We intend to put a pare of men to drive south on the caunter lode in the 19 fathom level, to prove the lode farther south. We are now progressing very satisfactorily.

WHEAL HAMMET.—The adit is driven about 7 fms., but being an oblique driving toward the lode, we have not yet cut it; the ground is easy, and up to this time the water very little. We opened the lode on the top of the hill by costeaning before we fixed on the site for the engine-shaft, and found it about 2 ft. wide, as pretty a looking lode in the back as I have seen for a long time, composed of a very regular capel about 6 in. wide, and 18 in. of very fine gossan, that will produce by assay 1¾ cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. I always like to see tin in the gossan of a copper lode, as there are but few good copper mines in this county wholly destitute of tin in the back. We began sinking Mary's shaft on Thursday last.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—The bob of the stamps-engine is fixed, and so also is the boiler; the engineer will lose no time in getting the engine to work. The walls of the steam-whim house are up to the top of the loading, and next week we shall finish the building. The bob and cylinder for this engine are also delivered. The lode in the 34 has improved since last report; the back of the 44 is not quite so rich, but the prospects in the bottom level, 54, are progressively improving; in fact we have a good lode there, from 4 to 5 feet wide. The new shaft is sunk about 24 fms. from grass, and the diagonal part of it is in progress. The other parts of the mine are looking just as usual.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—Since my last we have holed the 20 fathom level east to a winze that was sunk from the 10 to the 20, and the men that were engaged driving the 20 fathom level are stoping the back from the winze, where the lode is about 5 ft. wide, the south part of which will produce about 3 cwts. of silver-lead per fathom, and the north part, or copper lode, producing good stones of copper ore; the stopes in the back of this level, east of Hancock's winze, is much as last reported. We have not taken down our silver-lode since last report. We hope to have another parcel of silver-lead and silver ore prepared for the market in a week from this time.

WHEAL MAY.—Our workings have been in conformity with the report sent last week. I find the lead lode continues equally as promising in its appearance as when first discovered: I do not hesitate to say that this is the most valuable discovery made in the mine, and I believe a development of it will be remunerative to the shareholders. I intend to put a pare of men to sink a shaft on the course of the lode, which will be continued as deep as can be sunk for water. The lode in the 30 fm. level is small and unproductive.

WHEAL PERU.—Several parts of the engine have arrived at the mine since our last, and the erection of the engine-house is progressing as fast as the contractors can procure workmen for the purpose of building; without unforeseen accidents, we hope to be in a position to heave in the engine in another fortnight. The lode in the deep adit driving west is much as stated in our last—still in the gossan, and producing casual rich stones of lead.

WHEAL ROBERT.—We have succeeded in dropping the pumps at the engine-shaft as far down as the back of the 48 fm. level. In the 34 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, I have put on four men; the lode is showing large, without any saving work as yet. In the 24 fm. level, on the caunter lode, in carefully inspecting this end, I find the principal part of the lode standing on the west side; this level is driven on a split of the caunter lode. We are still clearing east of Collier's shaft in the 24 fm. level; according to my estimation the present end is about 10 fms. east of the caunter lode. I have put a pare of men to rise and stope in the back of the 12 fm. level, east of Collier's shaft; I think, in taking away this piece of ground, we shall be able to break some good work. In the east adit end I have a strong desire to sink a winze in the bottom of the level, if possible, for water, as the lode appears to make a great change towards the bottom.

WHEAL ROBINS.—In answer to your question relative to the 40 end west, on Watson's lode, I am sorry to say it is not so good as when I last wrote you; but it will now produce about 15 cwts. per fathom of good ore, and is a very promising lode. The 55 fm. level, west of shaft, on the old lode, is still producing much mundic, with some little ore, but not materially changed since last reported. In the same level, east of shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, in tolerably easy ground, producing a little tin, but not worth dressing. The ends in the 20 and 40 fm. levels are now being driven by four men in each. I have not been able as yet to get any more men; and even to supply these ends with the complement of men that are there, I was obliged to take the four men, who were working at the backs of the 20 and 30 fm. levels, on Watson's lode, instead of getting others; as I consider the driving eastward of primary importance, and the copper they were raising was of but little benefit to the company, when all cost of it was paid. The tin pitch in the back of the 30 fm. level is more productive than we have ever before seen it; and although we have had no tin-stuff from any other part of the mine for this month, we shall have a larger quantity of tin to sample at the end of the last two months than we had at the end of the preceding two. The shallow adit we have cleared and secured to the end, and find the lode about 3 ft. wide, and producing about 2 cwts. of tin in the 100 sacks; or, in other words, about 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. On the whole, Wheal Robins is bidding fair to make a good and lasting mine.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have continued to drive the 75 fm. level east, and there is a further improvement in the lode, which will at present turn out about 3 tons of rich copper ore per fm. Since last report, we have commenced driving the 75 fathom level west of engine-shaft; after driving about 4 fathoms we intersected the western cross-course; the lode in the last 2 fms. of this driving had a very promising appearance, with a good leader of ore about 5 or 6 in. wide. We shall have to drive 8 or 9 fms. north on the cross-course, to meet with the point of the lode on the other side. There is nothing new to report of our operations in the 48 fm. level. We have not met with the lode in the 37 fm. level east, but in the rise above this level the point of a lode has just been cut, about which we cannot say much, as we have only now reached it. We have continued to sink Matthew's shaft by the side of the lode. During the last day or two we have cut into the lode at one or two places, and find it to produce rich copper ore.

WHEAL SAMSON.—Everything here is as last reported on. The branch of the north and south lode, cut through in the upper east and west level, is about 8 in. wide; we are about to drive a few fathoms north and south to prove it.

WHEAL SARAH.—We are 17 fms. north of the north lode, driven on the adit level, no lode since has been intersected worth noticing, although several branches cross the level; however, as the ground is changed to a lighter killas, I think it advisable to continue driving a little further north; we are now, or shall then be, in a fair position to rise for future convenience to explore the lode at greater depth, just at the end of the present driving; if we sink we should cut the north lode 30 fathoms under adit, making it 50 fms. deep from surface, and the other lode would be intersected about 10 fms. deeper, agreeable to present declination north. To carry out the proposed work for the next three months, probably it would require 150*l.* including expense of preparing lease.

WHEAL SIDNEY (Plympton).—The sinking of the engine-shaft progresses satisfactorily, and we are now down 7 fms. The ground being still favourable, we hope to reach the 45 by the end of June. Several branches of rich orey spar, &c., have passed through the shaft going north—giving every indication that in due course we shall meet with the lode split off from our middle lode, as noticed in former reports. The driving in the 33 fm. level, west of Derrick shaft, has been resumed, and the lode looking well. James's Great Western shaft, begun about 10 days ago, is now down about 3 fms.; and the ground being favourable for sinking, we hope to reach the back of the middle lode, upon which we are now working, about 50 fms. to the eastward, in the course of a fortnight, and, by continuing to sink there, eventually to fall in with the south lode. The middle and adit lodes, both east and west of Derrick, continues to yield most abundantly, the size and quality being fully equal to last report—the stoping keeping our stamps in full work, and the levels crowded with tinstuff ready for grass. We lately set tributers to work on our No. 3 lode, a little to the north of the middle lode, upon which they have been sinking in two different places, 30 fms. apart, in both of which they have found a very rich lode, 2 ft. wide—the intermediate part forming, no doubt, a continuous lode. They have taken it for two months at 11*s.* in 1*l.*, which includes cost of sinking, driving, &c., and which is giving them immense profit. When their term has expired, we shall put a strong force to work here, which must greatly increase our returns. This additional discovery of the evident richness of the No. 3 lode is an important feature well worthy of notice.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—I have every reason to believe the middle and north lodes have formed a junction in the 23, therefore I think it better to confine the operations to the sinking of the engine-shaft (which we are progressing with satisfactorily) till we get 10 or 12 fms. deeper, as there will be a greater probability of meeting with ore at that depth than at the present; we shall also then see which has the mastery.

WHEAL TREASURY.—We have discovered, by cross-cutting south, four lodes, which give great indications of making a great deal of copper ore in depth. We have another lode before us, which I expect to intersect in 6 fms., and I believe it to be the principal one.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The ground in the new engine-shaft on the south lode, sinking under the 90 fm. level, is favourable for sinking. In the 90 fm. level, west of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground: the lode in the same level east is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 80 fm. level, east of the same shaft, the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom; the stopes in back of the same level, east and west of shaft, are worth 3*l.* per fathom. In the 70 fm. level, east of Arthur's shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore, having a very kindly appearance. In the 50 fm. level, east of the same shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 40 fm. level, east of the same shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The boundary engine shaftmen are engaged fixing a plunger-lift in the 83 fm. level, preparatory to sinking the 103. In the 93 fm. level, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 3*l.* per fathom; the stopes in back of the same level are worth 6*l.* per fathom. In Allen's shaft, sinking under the 85 fm. level, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 5*l.* per fathom; the stopes in back of the same level are worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the 73 fm. level, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 4*l.* per fathom; the stopes in back of the 63 fm. level, east of the same shaft, are worth 10*l.* per fathom. At Laurie's shaft, on Wallis's lode, the stope in bottom of the 50 fm. level, east of shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fathom for copper ore. We are engaged as fast as possible about fixing the flat rods at Champion's shaft, on the north lode.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—The 38 west of engine-shaft, on Hawke's lode, is better than I ever saw it before; the lode is 12 in. wide, very good; and, from the look of the ground, I should think it would continue to Sampson's lode. There is about 5 fms. to drive to cut it. I have put four men to sink a winze under the 28 fm. level to hole on the 38 for air. I hope this winze will turn out some good tin. The 38 west, on Bay Flower lode, is looking better; the eastern end is disordered by the cross-course. The 18, back of Hare's, is looking better; the ground is getting softer; and I hope we shall be able to open more ground, and let the water down from the bottoms before this end. The tributers are all working well, and some of them are breaking good tin. The stamps are working, and all the other parts of the mine are as well as can be expected.

WHEAL UNY.—The engine-shaft is now sunk 4 fms. under the 72 fm. level, the lode the same as in last report—stones of copper ore in the north part, but not rich. The 72 fm. level cross-cut is improved for tin, the stuff worth saving; we have not yet got in upon the tin lode; the ground is very hard. In the 60 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and not so hard, composed of stones of copper ore, mundic, quartz, peach, and prian. The 30 fm. level, on the north lode, is improved, composed of peach, quartz, prian, mundic, and stones of copper ore. The 30 cross-cut, north of the new lode, is the same as last reported. We have two men rising on the north lode east of cross-course; lode 4 ft. wide, with stones of copper ore throughout—a kindly lode. Since our last report we have sold our tinstuff for the sum of 140*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*: the reduction of the price of tin made a difference of 40*l.*: several of our tributers have left in consequence. We have seven pitches now working. Had we stamps on the mine we could raise a quantity of tinstuff that would pay at the present price.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—In reporting on the operations of the last week, I beg to inform you that the shaftmen have sunk 3 feet, making altogether 35 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. below the adit.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The north lode engine-shaft has been sunk this last week about 3 ft. 6 in., the ground for sinking is just the same as last reported. The north part of the lode is a little larger, being 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of mundic, lead, quartz, spar, flookan, and spots of copper ore. The south part of the lode presents equally as favourable appearances.

WOOD.—The lode in White Rock Wood shaft is improving very much. I think we shall see a great change shortly, the branches are falling in together, and going down more compact, making good spots of ore, the underlay is about 1 ft. 6 in. in a fm., and 2 ft. 6 in. with a good looking spar, mundic, and lead; the water is not increasing more than it has been. I think we shall be able to sink on for some fathoms further yet.

WHEAL WREY.—Since last report, the adit has been extended 12 fms., partly through good orey ground, and partly through a fine gossan and flookan; the ground has been very easy, but is now somewhat harder, and presents the same character as that which preceded the last bunch of ore. You could not have better indications of a rich lode than those developed in our adit level—*i. e.*, the alternations of gossan and flookan, and gossan with silver-lead and fluor-spar. The stope in the back of the level yields about 4 cwts. per fm., and is set at 15*s.* per fm.; we expect to have about 15 tons ready for market in the course of next month. The engine-shaft was commenced on Monday last, and is down about 10 ft. We have set 10 fms. at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm., to be done in five weeks; meanwhile, a cross-cut will be driven from the adit level to the shaft at about that depth. There is a rich bunch of ore, many fathoms long, and increasing in depth, gone down abreast the engine-shaft, and another already passed through near the tail of the adit, dipping towards the shaft.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for April:

Mines.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Copper.
Raipas	40	6	2·400
Old Mine	140	6	8·400
United Mines	2	6	·120
Michell's	12	8	·960
Total	*Tons* 194		11·880

Mining Report from the 18th April to the 3d May.

Raipas.—In the 30 east the lode is not quite so good, being divided by a horse, which occupies nearly half the level; it is to be hoped, however, that this will prove but temporary. This level has hitherto been driven on a smooth wall; the men have spent nearly 3½ fms. of ground during the past month, and opened good reserves, both in the back and bottom. The 30 cross-cut continues much the same as last reported. The men in the bargain have made but slow progress, owing to the compact nature of the ground. In Monk's shaft we have sunk upwards of 2 fms. below the 30, but must now suspend operations in consequence of the water which flows into the mine, whilst the snow is thawing. I am glad, however, to find that Monk's shaft, up to this time, has drained the whole of our 30 workings. In the stope below the 20 we are working on the small vein of No. 11 ore, which is about 6 in., solid, and very friable, so that nearly the whole goes in the smalls. We have commenced working the west side of this stope with four men, taken from Monk's shaft, and here we have a very kindly lode, about 3 feet wide, containing good quality ores throughout. We have made preparations for resuming the shallow adit workings, so as to employ the men when the deeper levels are inundated, and thus endeavour to keep up the returns until enabled to resume the more productive places.

United Mines.—At Woodfall's, the lode in the winze has latterly been rather discovered, and the produce has consequently been less than anticiapted, it however appears to be improving; the prospects are encouraging, and we hope to be able to give you more information by the next post.

The Old Mine still yields very satisfactory returns, and we expect the delivery to the smelting-house will be found better than for some time past. We are exploring the eastern ground, in the hope of finding the lode equally productive in that part of the mine where it was lost sight of in 1839. The 10, from the east shaft, has undergone no material change; the ground still continues hard.

Michell's.—We have a still greater improvement to note in the workings on the new lode, which, during the last week, has yielded some excellent ore. We expect the produce will average from 8 to 10 per cent., and we are opening ground as fast as possible with the level and winze, both of which prove the lode, and lay open good reserves.

LINARES MINES.—Received from Mr. Henry Thomas:—

Pozo Ancho, May 7.—The lode in the engine-shaft continues large, with stones of ore; but at present not to value, 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 65 fm. level. In the 65 end, west of engine-shaft, the lode is also large and spotted with ore, not enough to value, driven in advance of the shaft 27 varas 1 ft.; in the end, east of San Anton, in this level, there is a fine lode, worth 6 tons of ore in a fm., in advance of the winze 34 varas; the end west, on this part of the lode, is worth ⅛ a ton of ore in a fm. The 55 end, west, of La Casualidad winze is worth 1½ tons of ore in a fm., now in advance of the winze 14 varas. The stopes east of San Anton, in this level, are worth 3 tons of ore in a fm.; in the 55 fm. level, east of La Fortuna winze, the lode is much improved, it now being worth 1½ ton of ore in a fm., driven beyond the winze 15 varas 2 ft.; the stopes west of Las Nieves winze, in this level, are worth 2½ tons of ore in a fm. San Jorge winze is not yet let; it is sunk below the 55 fathom level 7 varas. The 45 fm. level, east of La Esperanza winze continues poor, worth ⅛ a ton of ore in a fm., driven beyond the winze 43 varas 1 ft.; in the end east and west of the cross-cut in this level, the lode is large and spotted with ore, worth about ½ a ton of ore in a fm. At Gomez's winze in this level, and west of La Casualidad, the lode is poor below the level 7 varas 2 ft. In the 45 fm. level, west of San Juan shaft, the ground continues good, and the lode large and spotted with ore, but at present not to value. The lode in the 31 end, east of Thorne's shaft, continues good, worth 4 tons of ore to a fathom—driven in advance of the shaft 21 varas 2 ft.; Thorne's shaft is sunk below this level 11 varas, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore in a fathom; the end east of the cross-cut, in this level, and west of Thorne's shaft, on the north lode, is worth ⅛ ton of ore per fathom; the end east of La Esperanza cross-cut, also in this level, on the north lode, is for the present poor—driven in advance of the cross-cut 31 varas; La Suerte winze is sunk below this level 22 varas 1 ft.—the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Garcia's winze, on the north lode, is sunk below the 31 fathom level 7 varas, the lode is worth 1⅛ ton of ore per fathom; the 31 end, on the north branch, west of San Juan shaft, is worth ⅛ ton of ore per fathom—in advance of the cross-cut 25 varas. At Field's shaft there is a slight improvement in the lode, it now being worth 1⅛ ton of ore per fathom—sunk below the old men's workings 14 varas 2 ft. Taylor's shaft is cut down to the depth of 12 varas, and hope shortly to commence collaring it up with masonry. We have cleared and sunk for a new shaft between San Juan and Warne's to the depth of 34 varas, and find the lode is large and spotted with lead—we are now cutting it down for a whim-shaft. At Warne's shaft the water continues moderate for sinking, it is below the 20 fm. level 11 varas 1 ft.; the lode is large, and although we have had good branches of ore above, yet I think we are not yet deep enough to expect it regular—it is now worth ⅛ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Victoria pertenancia, on the north lode, looks promising, and producing stones of lead—sunk below the surface 28 varas. The pitches are looking tolerably well, but on the whole not so good as they have been. We have 44 pitches working, employing, with the bargains, 200 men. Our raisings for April will be about the estimated quantity, 280 tons, and our calculation for May is 260 tons.

Ore weighed in, May 7th, 64 tons 17 cwts.: total in stock, 41 tons 16 cwts.—Pig-lead smelted, 49 tons 8 cwts.: total in stock, 1022 tons 17 cwts.

LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA:

The following report has been received from Capt. Thomas Lean, dated April 25:—

Friendship Mine.—There has been driven on the new lode about 5 fms., and sunk in the bottom of the level about 4 ft.; it continues to produce good stones of ore; its bearing, thus far, is some 20° west of north. The old lode is nearly east and west, hence it appears to be a distinct lode. I have commenced a cross-cut several fathom s below, for the purpose of intersecting it.

Riverhead Mine.—I am still well pleased with our prospects at this mine. Th e gossan lode in No. 2 adit is 3 fms. wide, much the same as mentioned in my last, containing a large quantity of mundic and spar, with rich yellow and grey ore, &c.—a most promising lode. I have also recently discovered another lode containing rich yellow ore; but, of course, cannot expect—indeed, not desirable—that lodes should be very rich at or near the surface, "as such almost invariably prove a failure."

From the *Colonial Standard and Jamaica Despatch*, April 27:—"We feel great pleasure in being able to state that a rich and beautiful lode of copper has been discovered on Friendship Pen, in the parish of St. David, where miners have been hitherto employed with varied success, and that a box of specimens will be sent on to England by the present packet, by the resident director, John Taylor, Esq. We wish every success to the company."

THE METCALFE MINING COMPANY.—Extract of a letter from Capt. Lean, dated April 14:—"I am happy to inform you that we have cut the No. 3 lode. I cannot say how wide it is, not being yet through it; we can see from 2 to 2½ ft., producing stones of rich grey copper ore, deeply stained with green carbon; when we have its whole breadth, and get further from the cross-course, I hope our most sanguine expectations will be exceeded. The winze in the bottom of No. 1 shallow adit is improving every foot we sink.

And in a subsequent letter, dated Job's Hill, April 22, says—"Things are just appearing which I have been anxious to see, and without which I could not feel justified in giving my decided opinion. At Job's Hill we have cut the No. 3 lode. Near the cross-course it was much disordered, but now the ground is more settled. The lode I am happy to say, is very promising. To-day I broke some stones of rich grey copper ore from a branch to the south—how wide it is I cannot say. We have no regular wall on this side, but it bears a beautiful flookan against the north wall, composed of carbonate of lime and green carbonate of copper, which is quite the character of the lode. I hesitate not to say, judging from present appearances, that as we get further into the hill we shall have a rich lode. This is the lode from which one of the large specimens was taken. The winze sinking in the bottom of the shallow adit on No. 1 lode is greatly improved, from 2½ to 3 feet wide, orey throughout. The adit coming up underneath where we have had so much trouble on account of the ground is quite changed for the advantage of driving. From the favourable appearances and indications presented—namely, carbonate of lime, congenial strata, intersecting branches strongly impregnated with green carbonate of copper, &c.—I believe we are near a rich lode. This is the lode the other large block of ore came from.

Pembroke.—We have intersected the lode in the deep adit level with the water-course. The part discovered looks well, containing branches of rich grey copper ore. Judging from the level above, I believe we shall have a good lode here in a short time. The intersecting adit is without any material alterations—good indications now and then; the surface of the hill for a large space is strongly mineralised. We have commenced a new adit east of Job's Hill towards Pembroke, intending to make a communication from one mine to the other on the course of the lode, to cut the entire hill about three parts of a mile on a straight line. Nearly 20 tons of ore are already at Kingston.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received May 18].

Gongo Soco, April 1.—My last was dated the 1st March, and I now beg to reply to your commands of 8th Feb. With respect to the plan of amalgamation recommended by Capt. Pengelly, as practised in the United States, I prefer withholding my opinion until I see the sketches you promise to send in your next; I believe I understand what it is, but his explanation is not very clear to me. That part of the Camara to which Capt. Pengelly refers has been repeatedly sampled, and found to yield a few particles of gold at the point mentioned by him, but is nothing near so good as the other place (marked B), where our present operations are being carried on. I find that the level towards Soare's old workings, near the Cathe-road, was working up to the end of 1845, and named Soare's level; and Jan. 3, 1846, the captains' state, "We have been idle during the greater part of last month for want of hands to clear the stuff, and in consequence of bad air," and it appears was never resumed after that period. The plan of the mine does not extend to that point, nor can I find the level mapped on a separate one. I have had a machine, on Mr. Tullock's principle, in action for a fortnight past, fixed at the foot of the "Canoas," at Walker's stamps, and have made a variety of experiments with it, both as regards the force of water, quantity of sand, and its declivity—in fact, every plan that I could think of I have employed, and in only two instances did I obtain a single particle of gold. The jacotinga produces some stones just as hard and heavy as iron itself; this, with the fragments of wrought-iron constantly wearing off from the stamp-heads, fills up the cavity or hollow of the steps; and if water of sufficient force be employed to drive that off the gold, if any (more especially the fine particles), must escape in the water. If fine gold is now escaping, and I have no doubt a small portion does, and if this machine is considered an improvement on the "canoas" and skins, it ought to detect the loss; but, instead of that, it gave me strong grounds for believing that if the sand direct from the stamp coffers were to pass over it, instead of skins, one-half of the produce would not be obtained. Gold existing in stone of less specific gravity than jacotinga would be better adapted to this machine, but in no instance would I recommend it, for I am quite certain the light or fine gold would go off with the stirring motion of the water.

Gongo Soco.—The tunnel and excavations are going on as usual, but the stamps, produce will clearly show that our poverty is increasing as we proceed westward beyond the line of shoot that once existed. Vernon's shaft has been resumed, and 4 fathoms 5 ft. more have been sunk this month, but the ground previously passed through, and the present, requiring to be timbered, has retarded the sinking greatly. West of Bray's, we have this month been cross-cutting the jacotinga, but have not met with any more vein, and the ground does not appear so promising as it did farther eastward; I shall, therefore, bring the men back to make some trial from another part of this level. Since my last, the rise in the back of Soare's level, near the Cathe-road, has collapsed near the surface, and some water finding its way through the ground from a corrego which is close by, the whole stream entered, and filled the level nearly to its mouth—it has been again cleared.

Cata Funda.—In the early part of last month the jacotinga then in the level was cut through; a day or two since we again cut water, and I am almost afraid that another side level will have to be driven in a similar way to that we did a short time since, to assist the drainage ere much advance will be made.

Camara.—From shaft B an end is being driven on a portion of the lode nearest the hanging-wall which yielded the best produce at the stamps' last month; I am doing this to ascertain whether the gold-bearing portion of the lode runs diagonally, or is disseminated throughout. A cross-cut has been driven northward from the same shaft to ascertain if more lode exists in that direction—surface appearances lead me to believe there does, but not yet intersected. As the end proceeded on the course of the lode during the month, portions of the stone, thoroughly mixed, have been carried to the Gongo Village stamps, there pounded, and passed through a fine sieve, and amalgamated by hand in the following order:—

Date. 1853.	Stone. Lbs.	Amalgamation. Oz. dt. gr.	Weight of gold. Oz. dt. gr.	Produce. Oz. dt. gr.
March 10	448	—	0 0 5	0 0 25†
,, 17	392	0 8 13	0 2 0·4	0 11 1·25‡
,, 24	224	0 4 4	0 1 2	0 10 20‡

* In his last letter he said that if only 3 dwts. 19 grs. per ton of stone could be obtained, the mine would be valuable, as there would be no machinery required for drawing the stuff or for pumping water, which form a considerable figure in the working of a mine.

Remarks.—† Amalgamation not weighed; quicksilver destroyed by nitric acid. ‡ Quicksilver destroyed by calcination, and gold melted in crucible.

There were 320 lbs. of the same sample as the last carefully passed by hand over skins in a "canoa," at a declination of 1 in 12, which gave 6 grains, or after the rate of 42 grains per ton, again showing that the fine gold, which predominates, is carried off by the water. I have preferred the before-mentioned means of ascertaining the value of the lode to wet stamping, because it is less expensive, and shows its real produce with the loss that would accrue by the last-named process. I shall continue these trials every 8 or 10 days as the end advances; and when the road dries up a little to allow the mules to travel, I am thinking of making another trial at the Gongo Village stamps, first altering the "canoas," and adjusting them to a lesser declivity by screws. Capt. Guy has stated in his report that the ground is rather hard for driving; it is so far an end, but opening on the lode its whole width for stopes, it would be less difficult to break, and come away freely.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—

The directors have received advices from Cocaes to the 1st April, from which the following are extracts:—

We sincerely trust that the present flattering state of the Cocaes Mine will be deemed encouraging. The stone in the Bandeira continues much the same as when last reported, while the soft jacotinga from the eastern ground has improved considerably; in driving the level west, the ground is much softer to break, and the samples very promising. At the Bandeira stopes, towards the Terra Cahida, Capt. Guy has taken very good samples on different occasions; and you will remember that it was towards this point our efforts were directed, when serious crushes rendered it necessary to seek a new field. It was then judged best to drive an adit from the open cut leading out of the Terra Cahida, because nearer to the stamps, and the result was to find the present stopes in the course of the level, while we hope for other, and perhaps better ones, as we advance. In the Cavosa, at the eastern ground, the quality of the jacotinga has varied, but on the whole has improved. For example, the washings on the 29th of March was upwards of 30 ozs., which is very encouraging. The produce for the month of March was—marks, 21 2 5 7=170½ ounces.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received 17th May.]

Morro Velho, March 7.—Produce for Feb., 29,163 oits. = 280·168 lbs. troy: 27,739 oits. from 6937·6 tons of ore = 3·998 per ton; 1402 oits. from arrastres; 22 oits. recovered from wheel-pit = 29,163 oits. Stamps working during the month, average, 130·77 heads. The supply of stone from the mine, though considerably better than during the two preceding months, has still fallen very considerably short of the requirements of the stamps, obliging us to supply the deficiency by bringing in above 600 tons from the refuse heap. Should we succeed in obtaining 30 or 40 additional borers, it is intended to re-commence working the champion ground; and the Cricket shaft is rapidly getting into proper order, to enable us to haul from that locality.

Produce for February	29,163 oits.	
Less duty, 5 per cent. ...	1,458 oits. = 27,705 oits. at 7s. 8d.	£10,620 5 0
Costs for February, Rs. 48,085 254, at 28d.		5,609 18 11
Profit		£5,010 6 1

Extract from letter dated Morro Velho, 18th March (received 17th May):—Gold extracted to date, 11,734 oits., from 596·32 cubic feet of sand, result of 11 days' stamping, yielding 19·67 oits. per cubic foot. Stamps working 11 days, average 130·44 heads. The supply of stone from the mine continues inadequate to our requirements. It is true the force in the mine, as well of Brazilians as of blacks, never was so great as it latterly has been. The weekly reports of the blacks show that on 22d January the mine blacks numbered only 448 men, and that on 12th March they numbered 492, being an increase of 40, while during the first 11 days of this month the Brazilian borers averaged 152 daily; still this does not enable Capt. Treloar to meet the large increased demand for stone, caused, on the one hand, by the requirements of the new Herring stamps, and, on the other, by the plentiful supply of water, which enables the stamps to crush a larger quantity of stone than during the dry season. In deed, I am looking forward with considerable anxiety to the near approach of the F [illegible]

holidays, when we must reckon on losing the services of a large proportion of our Brazilian borers during many days.

March 25.—Mr. Symons starts to-morrow with 11 boxes, containing 57,387 oits. =551·315 lbs. troy of amalgamated gold (each bar containing 5217 oits.), to be shipped by the Rio agents, as usual, to your address, unless they can dispose thereof at Rio on the customary terms. This remittance is composed as follows:—

January produce, 29,625 oits.; less 11 days included in last remittance, 10,116 oits.	19,509 oits.	
February produce	29,163 oits.	
March, first 10 days	11,734 oits.	=60,406 oits.
Less duty, 5 per cent.		3,019 oits.
Nett remittance		57,387 oits.

March 31.—Gold extracted to date, 22,193 oits., from 1131·52 cubic feet of sand, 21 days' stamping, yielding 19·61 oits. per cubic foot. Stamps working 21 days, average 130·24 heads. The supply of stone from the mine, although a little improved, is still inadequate to our requirements, and the refuse heap shows visible signs of the rapid decay caused by the continued drain made thereon during the last five months. The Easter holidays too, forming, as they do, a pretext for the absence of our Brazilian borers, are still causing us much inconvenience. In order to keep up the supply of stone, Capt. Treloar has been obliged to set all the timber men, English as well as blacks, to bore during two or three days, which, as you may suppose, could not be done without throwing back the timber work of the mine to a somewhat inconvenient extent.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—[Received May 16.]

Cobre, April 20.—The stope east of Taylor's is advanced 3 fms., and has yielded for this distance 8 tons of ore per fm. In cutting hitches for timber to the north of what was considered the wall of the lode we have found branches of ore 18 in. wide; the lode is 12 ft. wide, and looks well on this side of the shaft. On the west side the stope is not so promising; the orey part is smaller, and corrupted with peach and mundic; a part of the south side is left, it being of very poor quality. On the south wall is a branch of ore, which it may remunerate to take away when there is stull room for the rubbish. The 35 east has fallen off somewhat; the lode is harder and coarser in quality; there is, however, some fine stones of ore, and the lode stuff all goes to the dressing-floors. We have been since Friday clearing up Perseverancia shaft; we have had to drain out some water, which has retarded the work; I expect the sinking will commence to-day. In the adit level we have contracted with some freemen to sink on a promising point of the lode, a little to the west of new Isabella shaft; it is composed principally of friable quartz, and contains some middling stones of ore. The winze is down 2 fms. from the adit level. In the adit end west we have cut another branch of gossan and mundic, but do not recognise it as the Angelita lode. Our raisings are at the rate of 100 tons.

MINING STATISTICS.

Wheal Basset (in the parish of Illogan).—This mine employs 190 men on tutwork—viz., driving ends, sinking shafts, and winding; in stopes and pitches, 150; landers, fillers, engine-men, and surface labourers, 52 = 392: copper and tin dressing, and underground boys, 258—total number employed, 650. And calculating three to each man (wife and two children), I consider we are the means of feeding 1826 persons, besides those employed in the carriage of coals and materials to the mine, and the ores from it, which may be estimated at 1000 tons per month. The setting and pay-days are on the first Friday in every month; sampling, third Tuesday; account-day meetings on the first Tuesday in every alternate month, the next on the 7th June. Capt. W. Richards, of Redruth, is the purser.

Par Consols (in the parish of St. Blazey).—This mine has a lease of twenty-one years, at 1-16th dues; it is divided into 6400 shares, 1*l.* 2s. 2d. each paid up. The aggregate cost for the past twelve months was 38,557*l.* 12s 0d.; the returns of ore for same period, 53,916*l.* 6s. 1d.; the dividends for the year, 15,360*l.*; while the total dividends paid to adventurers amount to 139,904*l.*, besides paying for the plant. Capt. W. Davis, R.M., of Fowey, is the purser.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[Extracts from our correspondence.]

Metcalfe and General Mining Company of Jamaica.—The reports from the mine, received by the *Orinoco*, state that the mine is progressing most favourably, and that they have come on a new lode of very rich grey copper ore, the produce of which, together with similar ore already at the port of Kingston, is intended to arrive in England, amounting altogether to about 200 tons, about the 1st of July next. The company have also secured a long lease of equally rich mining property immediately adjoining the Metcalfe Mine. This correspondent at the same time regrets that the mine has lost part of the credit so justly due to so legitimate and remunerative an undertaking, from the circumstance that both the mining captain and the company's managing director in the island, are such unscholastic correspondents.

Combmartin Consols.—This mine cannot look better at the depth (9 fms.); the adit progresses most favourably on a lode 4½ ft. wide, composed of spar, disseminated thoughout with lead ore, flookan, prian, white iron, and beautiful stones of rich silver-lead ore; it underlays from 18 in. to 2 ft. in a fm. The agent, writing to a large shareholder, says—"We have as fine a lode in our present end as a man can look at, if we can only see it 30 fms. deeper we shall not require any more calls. Combmartin Consols adjoins the far-famed Combmartin Silver Mine, which has been in work six centuries."

Great Crinnis.—The progress made here during the last two months is highly satisfactory. All the necessary buildings are now complete; the engine is being prepared with all speed, and the day fixed for putting it to work is Saturday, the 28th instant, on which day the committee, with many of the shareholders, and Mr. Manuel, the secretary, intend being present to witness the start. Great hopes are entertained of this mine, as all the side lodes are at this time nearly entire. What has been done will prove the value of the lodes running parallel with the Great Crinnis lode, so famed for its richness in days gone by. The captain is in daily expectation of cutting another lode on the south-west of the mine, which has never been proved below the surface, a branch indicating the near approach to it, has already been intersected. It must not be forgotten that the Great Crinnis Mine gave rise to all others in the immediate neighbourhood.

Wheal Tristrem.—This sett was taken last year by a company of six individuals, partly Cornish, and partly in London, and who have erected an engine-house, smithy, counting-house, and all necessary buildings, and a beautiful steam-engine, of 70 in. cylinder, 10½ feet stroke in the shaft, and 12 ft. in cylinder, by Mr. Hodge, St. Austell; and on Saturday last a considerable number of the gentlemen connected with mining in the neighbourhood met on the mine to see the engine go to work. It went to work in excellent style, and afterwards the proprietors and friends dined together, and the workmen were regaled with good English cheer. The mine was worked some 12 years ago, almost by one proprietor, but in consequence of the smallness of the engine, they were unable to keep the water, and it was abandoned, and has ever since remained dormant. It stands in the centre of the richest mining district ever explored, having the Charlestown Mines and Boscundle to the west, Great Crinnis and East Crinnis, and Pembroke to the south and east, and the main lode of the sett, called Edcombe's, from which such immense profits were made. Capts. Vivian, Paul, of Tincroft, and Lean, of Seaton, inspected this mine a few days previous to the stoppage in the last working, and they report in the highest terms of the mine, in which five lodes have been cut in the 28 (the deepest level in the mine), and two copper lodes in the adit, which the cross-cut has not been driven to intersect, and are reported by the above-named gentlemen as containing every favourable appearance, and a good gossan.

Fine Specimen of Irish Lead Ore.—On the 17th inst. a stone of lead ore was broken in the Ballygoneen Mine, County Wicklow, measuring in length 8 ft., breadth 4½ ft., thickness 2½ ft., intended for the Dublin Exhibition, but could not be got out of the level, and was consequently obliged to be re-broken. Several fragments, of from 4 to 5 cwts., now lie on the bank, some of which will be transmitted to the Exhibition.

Great Wheal Vor United Mines.—We understand a meeting of several of the most experienced mine agents in Cornwall took place last week in the count-house of these mines, for the purpose of deciding on the plans for future operations, and forming the estimates of working cost, based on their recommendations. Among those pressent were Capt. Chas. Thomas (of Dolcoath), Capt. Nicholas Vivian, Capt. Joseph Vivian (of North Roskear), Capt. Mark Reed (of Lewis Mines), Capt. Michael Martyn, Messrs. Hocking and Loam, Grose and Jenkin, Thos. Martyn, and other eminent miners and engineers. From the great extent of these mines, much deliberation is necessary to be exercised; but once got into systematic working order, with sufficiently powerful machinery for the purposes of draining the lowest levels, drawing, &c., there is no doubt as to the result. These mines have already yielded immense profits. At one time the produce averaged 174 tons of black tin per month, more than any other tin mine in the world; and the present company having cleared the property from every impediment which beset it, and unshackled by difficulties, legal or otherwise, with sound possession on liberal terms, and a good legal title, will, we have no doubt, prosecute the works in that miner-like manner, and with that judicious spirit of enterprise, which will secure the full development of the metalliferous wealth of this valuable property. Full intimation of the proceedings at the meeting will shortly be published for the information of the shareholders, illustrated by lithographed plans of the district, at as early a period as the importance of the subject and extent of the mines will permit. Last week black tin, to the amount of 629*l.*, was sold; and when the mines are again in full and active operation, we have no doubt they will present a scene of cheerful industry, confer advantages on the surrounding district, and ensure returns on the capital employed, to an extent unsurpassed in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, or elsewhere in the kingdom.

The directors of the London Bank of Australia and India, having been unsuccessful in their application to her Majesty for a Charter of Incorporation, have, in pursuance of powers vested in them by the subscribers agreement, declared the said agreement at an end, and the company dissolved. The directors have further appointed Mr. James Hutton and Mr. J. E. Coleman, two public accountants, to examine the accounts; and, as soon as they shall have been examined and passed, the balance of the deposits will be returned to the holders of the scrip.

Question of Trespass on Digging Minerals.—The case of Keyse v. Powell, which has been tried twice at the Monmouth assizes, has been recently decided in the Court of Queen's Bench in favour of defendant. It was an action of trespass for breaking and entering the plaintiff's close and digging minerals; and from the evidence on the trials, it appeared that the mines had been leased to other persons—Branthwaite and Prothero, of whom defendant had become assignee. Lord Campbell, in giving judgement, considered the defendant was entitled to a verdict, on the plea of "not possessed" at the period of the alleged trespass. At the time the lease was granted, Branthwaite was tenant of a farm under which the minerals demised lay; he was thus in possession of the minerals, although he had no right to work them; yet if he had worked them, the lessors could not have sued him in trespass as they could a stranger. Defendant was at liberty to set up any right of entry which was vested in him, possession having once been taken under the lease, which may be supposed to have continued until dispossessed, within 20 years before the time when the defendant entered to commit the alleged trespass. On this plea, therefore, the judgment must be for defendant.

Monday next has been appointed settling day for the shares of the Sue River Copper and General Mining Company of Jamaica, but they are not to be officially marked.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, May 20, 1853.

		per Ton.
ENGLISH IRON.		
Bar and bolt *a*	—	£9 0 0
In Wales *a*	—	8 5 0
In Liverpool *a*	—	9 0 0
In Staffordshire *a*	—	9 10 0
*Sheets, single *a*	—	11 10 0
* " double *a*	—	13 0 0
*Hoop *a*	—	10 15 0
*Rod, round *a*	—	10 0 0
Nail rod, square *a*	—	9 10 0
Rails (Wales) *b*	—	8 10 0
" (Staffordshire) *b*	—	9 0 0
Railway Chairs, Clyde *b*	—	5 0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde *b*	—	2 10 6
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No.	—	2 10 6
No. 1, in Wales *c*	—	4 10 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—	3 15 0
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	5 10 0 –	6 10 0
Charcoal bars	—	14 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } Glasg.	—	3 12 6
Ditto Wales	4 0 0 –	4 5 0
FOREIGN IRON. *a*		
Swedish	—	12 0 0
Russian CCND	—	17 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—	6 0 0
FOREIGN STEEL. *a*		
Swedish keg, nominal	—	18 0 0
Ditto faggot	—	—
SPELTER. *c*		
On the spot ... p. ton	20 0 0 –	20 10 0
To arrive	20 0 0 –	20 10 0
ZINC.		
In sheets *d* ... p. ton		30 0 0

ENGLISH COPPER.			
Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. *a*	p. ton		117 0 0
Tough cake *a*	"		117 0 0
Sheathing and bolts *a*	p. lb.		0 1 1
Sheet *a*	"		0 1 1
Bottoms *a*	"		0 1 2
Old *a*	"		—
Yellow Metal *a*	"		0 0 11
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.†	cwt.		2 0 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *a*			
Pig	p. ton		24 10 0
Sheet	"	—	25 10 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *a*			
Spanish, in bond	p. ton		24 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *e*			
Block	p. cwt.	—	5 8 0
Ingots	"	—	5 16 0
Bar	"	—	5 9 0
Refined	"	—	6 2 0
Grain	"	—	6 9 0
Fine grain	"	—	7 0 0
Ditto bars	"	—	7 2 0
Ditto granulated	"	—	7 4 0
FOREIGN TIN.			
Banca	p. cwt.		5 10 0
Straits (uncertified)	"		5 8 0
TIN-PLATES. *b*			
IC Charcoal	p. box	—	1 14 6
IX Ditto	"	—	2 0 6
IC Coke	"	—	1 5 0
IX Ditto	"	—	1 11 0
Canada plates *a*	ton	—	—
Quicksilver *f*	p. lb.	—	0 2 4

Terms.—*a*, 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, nett; *c*, 3 ditto; *d*, 1½ per cent. dis.; *e*, 2 ditto. *f*, 1½ ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—† Discount 5 per cent.
* Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

The Scotch Pig-iron Market has shown rather more animation this week, quotations show a slight improvement in value; we quote 50s. 6d. cash, mixed numbers.
The Spelter market has been very active to-day: 100 tons have sold at 19*l.* 10s., and, subsequently, 200 tons at 20*l.*—there are no sellers under 20*l.* 10s.
Tin is steady, without alteration in price.
Copper is firm at present rates. Lead very dull.
Tin-plates continue with very little enquiry.

GLASGOW, May 19.—The price of pig-iron since our last is as follows:—On the 13th, 51s. 6d.; 14th, 51s. 6d.; 16th, 50s. 6d.; 17th, 50s. 6d.; 18th, 50s. 6d.; and on the 19th, 50s. 9d. We close to-day with a quiet market, but holders are pretty firm at our quotation. Manufactured iron is tolerably firm, but there is a slight inclination amongst makers to accept lower prices for certain descriptions.

Mines.—The share market has been very generally depressed this week, and shares in many mines, both dividend and speculative, have been offered at reduced prices, without finding buyers to any great extent. Amongst the former, however, a few transactions have taken place in Devon Great Consols at 375*l.*, ex div.; South Tolgus, 190*l.*; West Caradon, 225*l.* to 235*l.*; Herodsfoot in request, at 14*l.*; Cefn Brwyno, 105*l.* to 110*l.*, buyers; Alfred Consols, 18*l.* 10s., 19*l.*, 19*l.* 5s.; Spearn Consols, 10*l.* 10s. to 10*l.* 15s.; Linares, 10*l.* to 10*l.* 10s.; Marke Valley, 5*l.*; Merllyn, 4*l.*; Orsedd, 2*l.* 10s.; Pen-y-Gelli, 25*l.*; Comford, 40*l.*; Tincroft, 10*l.*; East Russell, 12*l.*; Guskus, 1*l.* 10s. to 1*l.* 12s. 6d.; Wheal Edward, 2*l.* 10s. Wheal Buller has paid a two-monthly dividend of 10,240*l.*, or 40*l.* per share, the largest ever paid by this mine. West Treasury has just paid its first dividend of 512*l.*, or 10s. per share. Lead is decidedly lower; the parcel of Trelawny ore has realised less by nearly 2*l.* per ton. Herodsfoot, 70 tons, fetched 17*l.* 1s., a fall of 19s. per ton. Cubert, 2*l.* 5s.; Perran (silver-lead), 12s. 6d.; Treleggan, 2*l.*; Peru, 1*l.* In North Towy, large purchases have been made at 17s. 6d. to 1*l.*, owing to the lode in the adit being reported as worth from 2 to 3 tons of lead per fm., and this being only one out of three known lodes; several tons have been raised, and the first sale of lead will take place in about a month. At Llandudno, about 120 tons of rich copper ores, and upwards of 200 tons of inferior ores, have been raised during the past quarter by a few tributers only, from shallow levels. Poltimore, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 2s. 6d.; Great Dinas, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5s.; Sydney, 10*l.*; Keswick, 10*l.*

In the Metal Market, our anticipations, as expressed for several weeks past, have been fully borne out.—Copper maintains its price, and is very firm at the quotations; the miner may, therefore, expect a better standard than last reported.—Tin is without alteration, which augurs well. For Plates there is less demand for the moment, and stocks are accumulating. —Lead is in less request, and a shade easier.—The Spelter market has become very active; and yesterday (Friday) 100 tons were sold at 19*l.* 10s.; subsequently, 200 tons, at 20*l.*; and there are now no sellers under 20*l.* 10s. —The Iron market is in a more animated state; a large business doing in manufactured sorts, and Scotch-pig is 1s. per ton better, 50s. 6d. cash being paid for it.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars 4s. 11¼d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 78s. per oz. Columbian doubloons, 76s. 6d. per oz. Fine cake silver, 5s. 5½d. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 2s. 4d. per lb.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their weekly board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 15,360*l.*, being 15*l.* per share out of the nett profits arising from sales of copper ores, sampled in the months of January and February last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 25,481*l.* 8s. 3d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on the 17th instant, the profit for the two months ending April amounted to 10,334*l.* 2s. 8d., from which a dividend of 30*l.* per 1-256th share, and a bonus of 10*l.*, together 10,240*l.*, was declared. A division of the Wheal Buller sett and that of Copper Hill was decided upon. Also, that owing to the extraordinary panic which now exists in the copper ore market, without any corresponding depreciation in the price of copper, it is proposed that the quantity of ores to be sampled shall be regulated as the pursers think proper, unless an advance takes place before the next sampling.

At North Roskear Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for February and March showed—Balance from the last account, 1618*l.* 14s. 10d.; ores sold, 4086*l.* 5s. 1d.=5704*l.* 19s. 11d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 3255*l.* 19s. 4d.—By dividend of 5*l.* per share, 700*l.*: leaving a balance of 1749*l.* 0s. 7d.

At the Providence Mines quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 28*l.* 7s. 5d.; sundries, 3*l.* 14s. 7d.; copper ores sold, 342*l.* 16s. 11d.; tin ditto, 1981*l.* 13s. 10d.=2356*l.* 12s. 9d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 1920*l.* 5s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 436*l.* 7s. 4d., from which a dividend of 15s. per share (420*l.*) was declared. A renewal of the sett for 21 years was executed.

At the Alfred Consols two-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold (less dues, 1-18th), 5770*l.* 11s. 3d.; sundries, 8*l.* 16s. 6d.= 5779*l.* 7s. 9d.—Mine costs, merchants' bills, &c., 2296*l.* 17s. 2d.: leaving a profit of 3482*l.* 10s. 7d.; to which add balance from last account, 1094*l.* 16s. 11d.=4577*l.* 7s. 6d.; from which deduct dividend of 13s. per share, 3328*l.*, now declared, leaves in hand, 1249*l.* 7s. 6d. A dividend of 13s. per share was declared.

At North Wheal Basset bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 3335*l.* 12s. 9d.; sale of copper and tin ores, and sundries, 4361*l.* 11s.=7697*l.* 3s. 9d.—Dividend, 13th April, 1500*l.*; mine costs, January and February, 2717*l.* 9s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3479*l.* 14s. 1d. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared. Captain Thomas Glanville reported that the new shaft was sunk 8 fms. below the 92. The 92 had been driven west in the last two months 8 fms.; the lode was 2 ft. wide, producing a ton of ore per fm. worth 8*l.* per ton. This level is about 3 fms. behind the point where the rich deposit of ore was driven through in the 82; and, on bringing forward the 92, they hoped to find a continuation of the same. In the 72, driving east of Miner's shaft, the lode was 5 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fathom, worth 8*l.* per ton.; in the stopes in the back of the level the lode was worth 40*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 82, driving east of Miner's shaft, was 1 ft. wide, producing a ton of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. Lyle's shaft was down 8 fms. below the 92. The ground laid open on tutwork in the past two months was 74 fathoms.

At the Kirkcudbrightshire Mining Company's meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 334*l.* 0s. 10d.; lead ore sold, 1269*l.* 15s. 8d. =1603*l.* 16s. 6d.—Mine cost, February, 312*l.* 19s. 9d; March, 301*l.* 17s. 11d.; April, 341*l.* 2s. 8d.; dividend of 5s. per share, declared 15th March, 196*l.* 10s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 451*l.* 6s. 2d. Capts. Richard Williams and Edward Bawden reported that they had finished sinking Gilpin's shaft to the 110, and driven about 3 fms. east and west on the course of the lode. They intended pushing on the 110 and 98 ends east, and the 86 and 74 ends west, in hope of discovering better ground for ore. They had raised 85 tons 6 cwts. of ore, and spent 89 fathoms 4 feet of ground.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, at the White Hart Hotel, Salisbury, on Thursday, the report of the directors, with that of Capt. J. Seccombe, managing agent, were read. From the reports and accounts it appeared that the mine is in a highly prosperous state, as in addition to a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share now declared, a balance remained of 3089*l.* 1s. 9d., the accounts for the past year showing a clear profit of 2579*l.* 10s. 6d. The adventurers well deserve this result, after the perseverance and patience manifested by them in developing the resources of the mine.

At East Wheal Rose meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Jan. and February showed—Balance from last account, 3009*l.* 4s. 8d.; ores sold (less dues), 5919*l.* 0s. 7d.; Cargoll adventurers for water-charge, &c., 62*l.* 4s. 10d.; carriage of ore received, 6*l.* 0s. 1d. = 8996*l.* 10s. 2d.—Mine costs, coals, and merchants' bills, 5178*l.* 18s.; income-tax and Stannary dues, 116*l.* 4s. 5d.; discounts, 11*l.* 16s.; carriage of ore and coals, 217*l.* 0s. 4d; three-fourths of Cargoll loss, 293*l.* 1s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3172*l.* 10s.

At Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for two months showed—Balance from last account, 3367*l.* 10s. 1d.; mine costs and merchants' bills, 6256*l.* 6s. 2d.=9623*l.* 16s. 3d.—By ores sold, 6443*l.* 6s. 7d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 3180*l.* 9s. 8d.

At Great Polgooth Mining Company's meeting, on Thursday (John Browne, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 2476*l.* 10s. 5d. The estimated balance of assets over liabilities, 4461*l.* 3s. 9d. The committee congratulated the adventurers upon the satisfactory character of the mine; the sales of tin since last meeting (being about seven months) were 166 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., realising, with sundry sales of copper and materials, 10,690*l.* 1s. 7d. Five gentlemen were elected as members of the committee.

At the Bryn-Arian Mining Company's bi-monthly meeting, held at the offices of Mr. Joseph, Winchester-buildings (Sir George E. Hodgkinson in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 80*l.* 11s. 8d.; call of 2s. 6d. on 2355 shares, 294*l.* 7s. 6d.; proceeds of forfeited shares, 19*l.* 10s.=394*l.* 9s. 2d.—Mine cost for Feb., 119*l.* 13s. 5d.; March, 117*l.* 1s. 2d.; bank charge, committee, petty cash, &c., 6*l.* 8s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 151*l.* 5s. 11d. The minutes of the last meeting were approved, and a resolution passed that Messrs. Taylor and Son be requested to allow Capt. Eddy, of the Lisburne Mines, to inspect and report upon Bryn-Arian Mine, in company with the purser and one of the committee. Several shares changed hands at the meeting.

At the Keswick Mining Company's bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday (Alexander Graham, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 46*l.* 8s. 5d.; calls received, 948*l.* 6s.; shares sold, 1496*l.* 8s.; ore sold, 628*l.* 17s. 1d.=3119*l.* 19s. 6d.—Merchants' bills and cost, 1903*l.* 2s. 5d.; loans and interest, 820*l.* 13s. 4d.; plans for engine, inspecting the mines, secretary's salary, &c., 150*l.* 15s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 249*l.* 8s. 5d. The meeting unanimously approved of the course adopted by the directors with respect to the Stoneycroft Mine—the ore from which had been assayed by Mr. John Mitchell, and found to contain 22 ozs. of silver to 1 ton of ore, and 78 per cent. for lead. Captain R. B. Shepherd reported that the new engine-shaft was down about 24 fms. Stoneycroft Mine was unwatered and cleared out. They had two pitches working to the east and west of the shaft, which would yield about 10 cwts. to the fm.

At the Halamanning and Croft Gothal Mines two-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts were passed, and a call of 4*l.* per share made. The captain's report was read, which showed that the tutwork was going on through more orey ground, and the prospects of the adventure were highly encouraging.

At the East Wheal Vor special general meeting, on Monday, it was resolved that the capital stock of the company should be reduced to 3500 shares, as after the steam-engine and the buildings were paid for there would remain at the banker's nearly 1000*l.*, applicable to the usual costs of the undertaking.

At the Yeoland Consols Mine meeting, on the 13th instant (Edward S. Codd, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 602*l.* 18s. 11d.; call, 1024*l.*; spare materials sold, 3*l.* 5s. 9d.; tin sold, 972*l.* 4s. 7d.; proceeds from sale of shares, 810*l.*=3502*l.* 9s. 3d.—Three months' cost, 928*l.* 15s. 10d.; bills paid, including new works and old liabilities, 2904*l.* 18s. 2d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 331*l.* 4s. 9d.; less copper ore sold and not received, about 90*l.* The position of the mines was considered very satisfactory, and but for the loss of a sampling occasioned by the severe frost, the extensive new works, and the depression in the copper market, there would have been a balance in favour of the company of nearly 500*l.* At the special meeting, held on the same day, the great extent of the setts induced the adventurers to increase the number of shares to 4096, and to divide the mines, the separated part being now known as South Wheal Yeoland. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

At Phœnix Consols Mine meeting, on the 4th inst. (H. C. Vivian, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 39*l.* 0s. 3d.; calls received, 6*l.* 11s.=45*l.* 11s. 3d.—Mine cost for Feb., 16*l.* 14s.; March, 20*l.* 19s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 7*l.* 19s. 3d. Messrs. R. Jones, J. D. Reed, and W. Woolcock, and Capts. John Hambly and James Vivian, were appointed the committee of management. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. John Tree reported that the operations had been greatly retarded, in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining miners. They were clearing the south level on the copper lode, and were in about 17 fms. They could see in over the pile of stuff and water 15 or 20 fms. a-head. They had been sinking on the lode above the town place, and found the ground rather hard. The shaft was down about 3½ fathoms; the lode sinking on was about 3½ fms. wide, a good sized lode.

At Wheal Squire meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 881*l.* 19s. 1d.; mine cost, Feb., 200*l.* 16s. 6d.; March, 205*l.* 4s.; April, 124*l.* 17s.; merchants' bills, 196*l.* 4s. 5d.=1099*l.* 1s.—Division of 17s. 2d. per (1024th) share, 878*l.* 18s. 8d.; by copper and lead ore sold (less lord's dues, 1-15th, 11*l.* 14s. 5d.), 199*l.* 5s. 6d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 520*l.* 16s. 10d., which it was resolved to divide *pro rata*, being 10s. 4d. per (1024th) share. Capts. Thomas Richards and Richard Penberthy reported that Little's lode in the 32 was driven west of flat-rod shaft 20 fathoms, lode 18 in. wide, composed of lead, mundic, flookan, and quartz. The 32 was extended east of shaft 22 fms., lode 15 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. for tin. They considered the appearances of the mine had improved.

At Great Wheal Baddern bi-monthly meeting, on the 12th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 155*l.* 19s. 1d.; tin sold, 317*l.* 1s. 8d.; lead ore sold, 507*l.* 10s 11d.; mundic, 5*l.* 1s. 9d.; arsenic, 2*l.* 10s.=988*l.* 3s. 5d.; discount, Stannaries, &c., 37*l.* 7s. 7d.; mine cost, March, 369*l.* 8s.: coals, 87*l.* 10s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 493*l.* 17s. 10d. The estimated balance of assets over liabilities was 254*l.* 1s. 9d. The committee were instructed to advertise for a second-hand engine of not less than 60-in. cylinder, and also to accept or reject on behalf of the adventurers the two setts of Bissoe and Basset Grays. Capt. John Rogers reported that the tin lode west from Sunderland's was large, producing a quantity of work for the stamps; the lode was 10 ft. wide. The 51, east from Kenworthy's, was completely cleared, and the sumpmen had commenced driving the end east. They sold at Truro, on the 7th inst., 3 tons 5 cwts. of black tin, at 57*l.* per ton.

At Wheal Unity bi-monthly meeting, on the 12th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 395*l.* 17s. 3d.; tin sold, 691*l.* 8s. 6d.; arsenic, 44*l.* 7s. 8d.; old materials, 408*l.* 6s. 10d.; copper ores sold, 77*l.* 10s. 8d.; calls received, 512*l.* 7s.=2129*l.* 17s. 11d.—Mine cost, Feb., 284*l.* 5s. 6d.; March, 330*l.* 10s. 3d.; dues, 155*l.* 17s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 783*l.* 18s. 3d.; printing, law expenses, damages, &c., 46*l.* 3s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 530*l.* 3s. 5d. The estimated balance of liabilities over assets was 271*l.* 17s. 8d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Charles Thomas had inspected the mine, and estimated the cost of working at 600*l.* per month, which would produce tin, arsenic, and copper to the amount of 480*l.*, leaving an estimated loss of 120*l.* per month. Captain Joseph Vivian reported that in the engine-shaft the shaftmen were sinking below the 70 with great activity; in the 70 east the lode was 2½ ft. wide, producing good work for tin. In the 30, east of eastern whim-shaft, the lode in the end was 2 feet wide, producing a little copper. The tribute department was much the same as reported last month. All the surface operations were going on without any material change.

At Anna Maria Mine meeting, on the 9th inst. (Alexander Peter, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 528*l.* 9s.—By balance from last account, 313*l.* 6s. 4d.; mine cost, January, 31*l.* 7s. 11d.; Feb., 47*l.* 5s. 4d.; March, 73*l.* 2s. 10d.; printing and other expenses, 13*l.* 18s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 49*l.* 10s. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Messrs. J. H. Hitchins, J. R. Davidson, R. R. Notman, James Walkinshaw, T. E. Snook, and W. A. Davidson were elected the committee of management. The consideration of an advance of salary to the agents was left to the committee. Capt. R. Dunstan (May 17) reports that they were down 26 fms., and were preparing to drive and cut the lode, which they expected to do in five or six weeks, the distance to drive being 12 to 15 fms. The ground continues very good.

At the Carbona Mining Company's meeting, held at the offices of Mr. Joseph, Winchester-buildings, on Thursday (L. F. Edwards, Esq., in the chair), the accounts to the 5th inst. showed—Balance against the mine, 1951*l.* 9s.; mine costs, Jan., 449*l.* 11s.; Feb., 452*l.* 17s. 1d.; March 394*l.* 11s. 2d.; bank charge on account, petty cash, and stationery, 8*l.* 16s.; royalty, 33*l.* 18s. 1d.=3291*l.* 2s. 4d.—By call of 1*l.* per share, 2000*l.*; sales of tin, Jan., Feb., and March, 610*l.* 5s. 7d.: leaving a balance against the mine of 680*l.* 16s. 9d. The engineer's report states that Harvey's shaft is now sinking below the 10 fm. level by six men, on a lode averaging 2 ft. wide, which yields tin throughout; and, within the last 6 ft., has considerably improved, and will continue to do so. The 10 fm. level is driven east of the shaft 10 fms., on a lode worth on the average 10*l.* per fathom; the stopes above this level are worth 10*l.* per fathom. The deep adit is driven about 40 fms., and they have about 40 fms. more to drive before they expect to intersect the large copper lode at the point where South Crenver caunter falls in with it. This is an important object, and is likely to be attended with valuable results. The costs for materials during the ensuing six months will be very trifling, while the sales of tin, according to the report, will rapidly increase. Mr. Joseph observed that, notwithstanding the balance against the mine, their liabilities had been considerably reduced. They had paid every description of merchants' bills, and would have nothing more to pay till June. The report would show that they had acted wisely in not working the south lode, although they had got great quantities of tin from it. He was happy to say that their prospects were very encouraging. It would, however, be necessary to make a call, in order to meet the current expenses, and to prosecute the works with energy. The meeting unanimously concurred in these views, and a call of 10s. per share was made, payable forthwith at the offices of Mr. Joseph.

At the East Darren Mining Company's annual meeting, on Wednesday, the statement of accounts showed that the expenditure in the year 1853 amounted to 5633*l.* 10s. 2d., and the returns from lead ore sold 7281*l.* 16s. 4d., leaving a profit of 1648*l.* 6s. 2d. Two dividends had been paid, of 2*l.* each—one in July and one in Jan. last—amounting, on 300 shares, to 1200*l.* leaving a balance in hand on the 31st of Dec. of 1017*l.* 14s. A supplementary account to March 31 showed—Mine cost, 1634*l.* 9s. 10d.; and returns, 915*l.* 6s. 8d., reducing the balance to 298*l.* 10s. 10d. The report stated that the returns had been affected by the severity of the winter, but gave a very favourable account of the state and prospects of the mine, the levels in which are laying open very rich ore ground. This is especially the case in the 32 fm. level, in the eastern end of which, driving from Taylor's shaft, the lode will at present yield 4 tons of ore per fm.; and in the same level, west of Reid's shaft, it will yield 3 tons of silver lead ore per fm. The lode varies in size and quality, but the ore appears to extend in length as the mine is deepened. Some further machinery and surface works are necessary to work the mine effectually and dress the ores; but this, it is expected, may be done and still allow of the payment of some dividends in the course of the present year.

At the Fox Tor Tin Mining Company's special meeting, on Wednesday, the report of Capt. Dunstan was read, confirming the former reports as to the water-power at this mine. A water-wheel, 50 ft. diameter, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, was ordered to be erected, which is calculated will pump the water to the 40 fm. level. Messrs. Buckingham's offer, to erect the wheel, &c., for 125*l.*, is to be accepted.

At Hennock Mine meeting, on the 10th inst. (Richard Sommers Gard, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 8817*l.* 15s.; lead ore sold, 232*l.* 19s. 2d. = 9050*l.* 14s. 2d.—Cash expenditure to March, 8312*l.* 10s. 1d.; balance of engine, 71*l.* 13s. 6d.; mine cost, February, 277*l.* 10s. 5d.; March, 281*l.* 18s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 106*l.* 12s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Col. Harding, Richard Sommers Gard, W. Kennaway, Richard Eales, John Daw, W. Holgate, and John Hodgson, Esqrs., were elected the committee of management. Capt. Henry James reported that the engine-shaft had been sunk since the last meeting 3 fms. 2 ft.; which completed it to the 60. The carbonate of iron had left the lode, and its general character had much improved. In the back of the 40 they had stoped 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. in March, and it had since been worked on tribute

by two men, who had broken about 2 tons of crop, or best lead, at 6*l*. 15s. per ton. It had been estimated that 20 tons of lead would have been ready for market, but from want of men, they had only sampled 14 tons.

At the Great Cowarch Mining Company's meeting, on Tuesday, at the offices of Mr. Joseph, Winchester-buildings (J. Sunley, Esq., in the chair), the accounts to the 3d May showed—To balance in favour of mine 3d March, 304*l*. 16s. 8d.; produce of ore, 254*l*. 16s. 2d.=559*l*. 12s. 10d.—By costs, Feb. and March, 336*l*.; rent to Lady Day, 100*l*.; Capt. Jenkins reporting, 5*l*. 5s.; Mr. Mitchell assaying, 12*l*.: leaving balance in favour of mine at that date of 105*l*. 16s. 6d., since which rent and other expenses have been incurred, making balance against adventurers, 43*l*. 18s. 9d. The 18th rule, requiring the attendance of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than 2000, was rescinded; and a resolution was passed that five adventurers, representing 1000 shares, either in person or by proxy, shall be sufficient to constitute a meeting. The report of the committee was very satisfactory. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At the Castle Dinas Mining Company's meeting, at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday (T. E. Stubbs, Esq., in the chair), the accounts, ending March, 1853, showed—To balance from last account, 514*l*. 8s. 1d.; mine costs for Jan., Feb., and March (including wages and merchants' bills), 352*l*. 17s. 11d.; subsist, 2*l*. 15s.=870*l*. 2s.—By call of 5s. per share, made Feb. 18, 512*l*.; interest 13s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 357*l*. 8s. A long discussion ensued with reference to the policy of increasing the number of shares to 10,000, but the further consideration of the question was ultimately postponed until the next meeting. The erection of a steam-engine was for the present abandoned. New rules and regulations for the future management and carrying on of the company were unanimously adopted, and Mr. Stainsby was appointed treasurer and secretary. A call of 5s. per share on 2048 shares was made, payable forthwith.

At the Cefn Brwyno Mining Company's annual meeting, on Wednesday, the statements of accounts showed that the expenditure in the year 1852 amounted to 3534*l*. 13s. 8d., and the returns to 2266*l*. 18s., showing an excess of expenditure of 1267*l*. 15s. 5d. A supplementary account, to the end of March last, stated cost in the three months as 1193*l*. 15s. 1d.; and returns, 608*l*. 16s. 3d.; showing a loss of 584*l*. 18s. 10d. —occasioned, however, by the severe weather; the balance in hand, 102*l*. 5s. 9d. The report expressed great satisfaction at the progress made in opening the mine, and gave a most favourable account of the workings. The discoveries already made are estimated at 1574 tons of lead ore, being double the reserves at the last annual meeting, and the present rate of discovery is calculated at 120 tons monthly. The deep adit is expected to be completed in about 18 months, when the mine can be very economically worked, and the returns greatly increased. The present returns of ore raised do not exceed 40 tons per month. The report concluded by stating that no further call would be made, and that a dividend might be expected about the end of the year or beginning of 1854.

At a committee meeting of the Great Bryn Consols Mining Company on Thursday, letters from Capts. Verran, Stephens, Ennor, Keast, and others were read; and, after a long consultation of three hours' duration, it was determined to drive the deep adit south with all dispatch, to cut the great copper lode, to sink on the copper lode in the Little Bryn, and to sink to cut the north copper lode at 30 fms. below surface as fast as possible. The committee believe the information laid before them will warrant the prosecution of these works. Capt. Verran, who attended the board, expressed himself satisfied as to the favourable results in a few months.

Trelawny, Herodsfoot, and South Tamar, have sold lead ores.

Great Wheal Baddern, Union, and Boscundle, have sold black tin.

At Wheal Gill (near Liskeard), a considerable discovery has taken place in the eastern shaft. The lode in the 40 is nearly 4 ft. wide, orey throughout. It is daily expected to cut a lead lode further east in the 26 fm. level, supposed to be the Trelawny and Mary Ann lode. Large stones of rich lead are being broken from the east and west course.

At Great Sheba Consols (near Stoke Climsland), there is now a course of ore in the 10 fm. level, 15 tons to the fm. In the 40 the lode is not yet taken down, but the ore is considerably improved in quality; the lode is 15 ft. wide, and considered to be the Devon Consols lode. There is a large pile of ore at grass, and it is intended to sample 100 tons in 10 weeks.

At East Wheal Loisure, the lode in the 50 fm. level east is 5 ft. wide and improved in appearance, being composed of a very pretty spar, with mundic and good prills of ore. The ground about the 17 west is also improved in appearance.

West Phœnix Mine is daily improving: a rich branch of tin in the shaft, and when this branch intersects the lode 2 fms. deeper a quantity of tin is expected. The lode is the same as that of the rich Phœnix Mine and the workings adjoining, and no doubt exists of there being great deposits of rich copper ore in the sett. A large quantity of tin is ready for the stamps, now in course of erection.

At Mixon Great Consols Mine, a parcel of copper ore has been sold; the shares have reached ⅛ to ¼ prem., and during the week have been much in request.

The Albion Clay-Works (St. Enoder) landed their second pit of clay on the 13th inst. into a pan, which had just been made for it. The first pan is drying well; and if the weather continues fine and dry, they hope to take it out in about a week. The masons are finishing the third pit; and the carpenters are putting in doors and windows to engine and account-houses. Every other work is going on well

At Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake Copper Mines, Captain Matthew Francis reports, that the principal lode runs through the measures from south-east to north-east, varying in size from a few inches to 9 feet. The crushing machinery was in good order, and getting through a large quantity of work. Captain Thomas Collyer also reported, that the mine throughout was considerably improved the past week. The stopes working in No. 1 level, and between No. 1 and No 2 levels, were yielding a fair quantity of ore. In No. 5 level, the lode in the end was about 4 feet wide, producing good copper throughout. They had from 180 to 200 men employed on the mine.

The Devon Kapunda agent reports—that the ground in the engine-shaft remains equally as good as ever, the shaft being 8 fms. 2 ft. below the 22 fm. level. The next level will speedily be reached, and the main lode intersected at a point where a course of ore may be expected. There is more water flowing from the 14 fm. level east, and the lode is increasing in size, being now about 3 ft. wide. The shaft on the gossan lode is looking well, and it is now producing stones of capel, intermixed with gossan, and spots of copper ore, this shaft is about 13 fms. deep, and the men are working well throughout the mine.

The King Arthur Consols Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Company are about to develope the rich lodes they possess in Tintagel. From the indications already made remunerative returns may be shortly expected. Transactions have been done at ⅞ prem.

Mr. Pryor, on Tuesday, sold, by auction, 25 shares in the Halamanning and Croft Gothal Copper and Tin Mine. They realised 50*l*. per share—making them at a discount of 25*l*.

The Trevalga Slate Company have taken the Baltic Wharf, Commercial-road, and will shortly be prepared to advertise their stock of slabs and slates.

During the week shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Great Polgooth, Herodsfoot, Merllyn, North Pool, Par Consols, Sparnne Consols, Tincroft, United Mines (Gwennap), West Caradon, Wheal Reeth, Altarnun Consols, Augusta Consols, Altgoed, Birch Tor and Vitifer, Bronllyd, Calstock United, Carbons, Castle Dinas, Cubert, Cum Darren, Darren, Devon Kapunda, Nantlle Vale, Great Cowarch, Hawkmoor, Red Dragon, Leeds and St. Aubyn, Leeds Town, Marke Valley, Mixon Great Consols, Orsedd, South Crenver, Treburvah, West Fowey, Wheal Constance, Wheal Zion, Yeoland Consols, Fox Tor, Cefn Gwyn, Crow Hill, East Frongoch, East Bosorn, Great Sheba Consols, Pen-y-Gelli, Tremar, Trewertha, Wheal Peru, Wheal Wrey, Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Metcalfe, National Brazilian, Imperial Brazilian, Copiapo, Alten, Cobre, Linares, Mariquita, Mexican and South American, New Granada, St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Grand Duchy of Baden, Port Royal and St. Andrew, Lignanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica, Pontgibaud, &c.

The Linares Mining Company have advices to the 7th inst. In the end east of San Anton, in the 65, there was a fine lode, worth 6 tons of ore in a fathom. The 55 end, west of La Casualidad winze, was worth 1⅛ ton of ore in a fathom, and in advance of the winze 14 varas. The stopes east of San Anton, in the same level, were worth 3 tons of ore in a fathom. East of La Fortuna winze the lode was much improved. San Jorge winze was sunk below the 55, 7 varas. The lode in the 31 end, east of Thorne's shaft, continued good, worth 4 tons of ore in a fathom—driven in advance of the shaft 21 varas 2 ft. They had cleared and sunk for a new shaft between San Juan and Warne's to the depth of 34 varas, and found the lode large and spotted with lead. They had 44 pitches working, employing with the bargains 200 men. The raisings for April would be about the estimated quantity, 280 tons, and the calculation for May was 260 tons.—Ore weighed in May 7th, 64 tons 17 cwts.: total in stock, 41 tons 16 cwts.; pig-lead smelted, 49 tons 8 cwts.: total in stock, 1022 tons 17 cwts.

The Copiapo Mining Association have advices to the 1st of April. At Al Fin Hallada Silver Mine, Salvadora lode, their prospects were not in the least deteriorated. In No. 18 level, to the east of the shaft, the lode was 2 ft. wide, giving ore of average quality. In No. 5 level, the lode was 8 inches wide, of very good ore. At Al Fin Hallada lode in the 20, driving south, the lode was 2 ft. wide, interspersed throughout with native silver. Ores raised in the month of Feb., and sent to the city, about 110 tons, of which 2¾ varras, or 11-96ths, belong to the company. At San Jose del Carmen they had made but little progress, the ground in the cross-cut remaining very bad. At Colorada, Salvadora lode, in the winze being sunk, they had a beautiful metallic vein 6 in. wide; the stratum, also, was of a most promising character. At Merceditas, in the 25 east, the lode was 10 in. wide. The difficulty of obtaining hands was very great. At the Checo Copper Mines, their prospects were good. In the 50, being driven to the east of Harman's shaft, they had a very pretty-looking lode, 18 in. wide, with a branch of rich ore. In the 45 they had a bunch of ore from 4 to 4½ ft. wide, which would produce from 30 to 40 per cent. The *Enrgeandeid* sailed from Copiapo on the 1st of April, with 410 tons of copper ore, 60 tons of silver ore, and 10 tons of silver leavings.

Advices from the Alten Mines have been received to the 3d inst. At Rispas, in the 30 fm. level, the lode had become somewhat depreciated, being divided by a horse, but was expected to be only temporary. In the stopes west of Monk's there was a very kindly lode, 3 ft. wide, containing good ore throughout, and the returns were expected to be kept up until they resumed the more productive places. At the United Mines, the produce had rather fallen off, but the appearance was improving. The Old Mine still yields very satisfactory returns, and at Michell's still further improvements had taken place on the new lode. The estimated produce for April is nearly 12 tons of fine copper.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association have received advices to the 1st April. Extensive and persevering experiments were making to ascertain the actual value of the jacotinga, and the best means of obtaining the maximum of the auriferous produce, and the least possible escape of the lighter particles of gold. The tunnel and excavations at Gongo were going on as usual, but the produce showed the poverty to increase as they go westward. For full particulars we must refer to the despatch in another column.

The National Brazilian Mining Association have received advices to the 1st April. By the previous report we learned that in driving the Bandeira level fair samples were constantly obtained; since which the produce has continued much the same, while the soft jacotinga from the eastern ground has considerably improved, and the samples very promising, while superior specimens have occasionally been found. In the Cavaco, at the eastern ground, the quality of the jacotinga has varied, but upon the whole improved. On the 29th March the washings were upwards of 30 ozs., certainly an encouraging circumstance.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have received advices to the 31st March. The workings for the month of February gave a profit of 5010*l*. 0s. 1d.; and on the 26th March Mr. Symons left for Rio, with 11 boxes, containing 551·315 lbs. of amalgamated gold for shipment to England, or for sale there. The operations appear to be progressing satisfactorily; there was a plentiful supply of water for the stamps; and the only difficulty they appear to have had to encounter was an insufficient supply of stone, so much so, that the refuse heap was sensibly diminishing, and the matter was rendered worse by the cessation from work during the Easter holidays. An increased number of borers are required.

The Jamaica Copper Mining Company have advices to the 25th April. Captain Bennett reports that the engine-shaft at Mount Veron has been sunk between two and three fms., making the total depth from surface about seven fms., and that the strata is thickly impregnated with iron and arsenical pyrites, with occasional solid lumps some pounds weight, indications which are undoubtedly exceedingly favourable. He also states that he has been engaged in tracing the lodes on Blox burg Mine, and gossan, the varieties of copper ore found in them being the black, grey, horse-flesh, yellow, green, and the blue. The south lode (No. 1) is from four to five ft. wide, nearly all one mass of excellent gossan, containing fine lumps of ore, and completely green with the carbonate. The lodes Nos. 3 and 5, towards the No. 4, look also very well indeed, as far as they have been laid open. Further to the east he has also discovered a lode, which he considers to be different to the others, and containing very favourable indications. Specimens of ores from these lodes have been received.

The Metcalfe Mining Company have advices to the 22d April. They had cut the No. 3 lode, but could not tell how wide it was, not being through it; but could see from 2 to 2½ feet, producing stones of rich grey copper ore, deeply stained with green carbon. The winze in the bottom of No. 1 shallow adit was improving every foot they sunk. At Pembroke they had intersected the lode in the deep adit level with the watercourse; the part discovered looked well, containing branches of rich grey copper ore. They had commenced a new adit east of Job's Hill, towards Pembroke, intending to make a communication from one mine to the other, on the course of the lode. Nearly 20 tons of ore were already at Kingston.

The Liguanea Mining Company of Jamaica have received advices to 25th April. At Friendship Mine, the new lode continued to produce good stones of ore; a cross-cut at greater depth had been commenced to intersect it. At Riverhead the prospects were still promising; the lode contained a large quantity of mundic and spar, with rich grey and yellow ore; another lode had been discovered, containing rich yellow ore.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company have received by the West India Mail advices, dated 31st March, from their superintendents, stating that the mining staff and miners of the company were to commence workings on the mine on the 2nd of April. By same mail the company have received the title deeds of the Mary Harrison, Mariquita, and Virginia Veins at Maxwell Creek, all of which were duly registered March 21st last, according to the laws of the state of California. It is confidently expected that in the course of a short period they will be able to give the results of the working of their extensive machinery, and have every reason to believe that such results will be most satisfactory. The reports from their superintendent, Mr. Eischweiler, are much more favourable than was previously anticipated.

The Mariquita Mining Company have, by the *Orinoco* packet, received despatches, of which the following is an abstract:—

MARMATO MINES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Ores raised, 997 tons; rough ores, remains, stull stuff, and remains of remains stamped, 1411 tons; average number of stamps heads at work, 81; daily average per stamps head, 12½ cwts.; fine gold per ton of ore stamped, 7 dwts. 19 grs.

	Fine gold.	Fine silver.
Obtained from the stamping mills ..... Lbs.	45 9 10	27 8 11
Obtained on tribute and purchased	22 10 3	12 0 7
Total ..... Lbs.	68 7 13	39 8 18

Cost ..... £15,926 2 | Returns £20,773 2 25

Remittance received by the *Orinoco* packet:—Fine gold, 68 lbs. 7 ozs. 13 dwts.; fine silver, 39 lbs. 8 ozs. 18 dwts.

SANTA ANA MINES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Ores raised, 298 tons; mine produce for amalgamation, 39 tons; rough ores stamped, 200 tons; average number of stamps heads at work, 14.

Cost ..... £5854 4⅞ | Returns ..... £ 3659

The whole of the ore raised not stamped.

From Marmato, the company's superintendent writes, dated March 23: "New Lodes: A more favourable appearance may be reported in the ends generally of the Gallinazo and Ha Ines lodes, but as the peons are all spending "Semara Santa" (Passion week) in their several countries, and the Easter holidays also being close at hand, no work will be done for some days.—Dionisios Level, North Gamburn: The sink is going down on a very excellent lode of caliche, black mineral, and gossan, 3 to 4 ft. wide, showing a fair tentadura of free gold. The superintendent considers this one of the most promising stations in the mine.—Victoria Cross-cut North: On the 26 Jan., the superintendent expressed a hope in his diary of intersecting a lode in this cross-cut in a few more fathoms. He is much gratified in being able to state that those hopes have been verified. On the 18th inst., we cut a promising lode in this cross-cut 1½ ft. wide, principally gossan, intersected with strings of pyrites. The samples tried so far contain more than an average quantity of gold, and the appearance of the lode altogether is such as to warrant the board in forming a very flattering estimate of their prospects in this quarter. The lode is cut in 42 fms. from surface, and the distance of it from the Gallinazo should be 30 fms; we have named this lode the Donna Maria. Next month we purpose driving east in the first instance, as if the mineral holds we should like to drive on the lode to surface, thus ventilating the mine, and laying open some advantageous stopes. We shall, of course, also drive west as soon as we can conveniently do so." A contract has been concluded for the purchase, on behalf of the company, of a considerable interest in the mine of Furima, in the province of Antioquia.

The New Granada Company have received, per *Orinoco*, 285 ozs. of gold dust, being the February produce from their mine at Frontino, to be sold for account of the former proprietors.

We understand that the Anglo-Californian Mining Company have had an offer made them, by an influential firm, of 20,000*l*. for a portion of their property. This must be a very gratifying circumstance to the proprietary, more especially when it is known that the part of their estate for which the offer has been made is not that held in the highest estimation by those who are familiar with it. The entire property originally cost the directors but 7000*l*.

The Rhenish Mining Company's statutes have passed the council at Dusseldorf, and the superintendent has gone to the mines, to make arrangements for commencing operations immediately. It is expected that the scrip will be issued during the present month.

We understand that the extensive mineral property in the Alleghany Range, in Virginia, reputed to be so valuable, turns out, from Mr Adam Murray's report, who has recently visited the locality, accompanied by Capt. Webb, to be quite unworthy the attention of British capitalists.

The Melbourne Dock Company, having obtained more than sufficient capital to meet the requirements of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, have applied for a settling-day. The shares are quoted at 11*l*. 16s. prem. From the early returns that may be expected from the railway and jetty, this undertaking gives every promise of being a sound investment; in this opinion we are confirmed by the latest advices which have come to hand from the colony; the land necessary there will be no difficulty in obtaining, and there is no question but that the colonial undertaking will be merged in the greater enterprise.

The Gold Mining shares this week have been very much neglected—there being a total absence of speculative movement. On the whole, however, prices are fairly supported, as sales are not pressed. Port Philip and Great Nugget made a start upwards on Thursday; but in other shares there was no movement worthy of notice. The same flatness characterised the market yesterday, and no improvement was perceptible. The advices from California, lately received, state that in nearly every case mining operations have been in the highest degree prosperous. Nearly all the principal placers, old as well as new, have been yielding handsomely; and the low price of provisions, and facilities for transportation, have turned to the advantage and profit of the miner. The *Joshua* has arrived from Port Philip with 5733 ozs. of gold, valued at 22,900*l*. The finders of the nugget of gold, weighing 134 lb. 8 ozs., from Ballarat, had taken their passage in the *Sarah Sands*, which sailed the 10th February. The *Melbourne* had arrived there on the 4th of that month. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—Brucutu Gold, ¼ to ½ premium; Monarch, 3-16ths to 1-16th prem.; Garnett and Moseley, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Australian Mutual, ¼ dis. to par; Australian Consols, ¼ dis. to par; Chartered Australian, ⅛ to 3/16 per share; Lewis Hill Range, ⅛ to ¼ dis.; Golden Mountain, 3/16 to 3/16 per share; New South Wales Gold, 3/16 to ⅛ per share; London and Liverpool Australian Gold Mining and Streaming Company, ⅛ to ¼ premium.

In Miscellaneous Shares, business has been generally dull, with the exception of Crystal Palace shares, which have been in great demand during the week, vaaying from 3⅛ to 4 prem., and considerable business was done yesterday at from 3⅛ to 3⅜ premium. All the land companies' shares have been heavy, although some rallied a little yesterday—Australian Agricultural were 1*l*. higher, and Van Diemen's Land rose 2*l*.; Netherlands Land Company's shares were sold at ⅜ dis.; South Australian, 19½; British American, 75; South Australian, 44½; amongst other shares, Britis'n North American, 62¾; Bank of Australasia changed hands at 86½; Bank of South Australia, 52½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 83; Port Hunter and Moreton Bay Coal, ⅜ to ⅝ prem.; Ceylon Land and Mining, 1⅛ dis. to par; New Linares, ⅛ to 3/16 prem.; Obernhof, ⅛ to ⅜ prem.; British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction, 1/16 to 3/16 prem.; Parkwin and Carwalsick Tin, par to ⅛ prem.; Lackamore Copper, ⅛ to ⅛ prem.; Sue River of Jamaica, ⅜ to 1 prem.; Chalanches Silver, par to ⅛ prem.; Berlin Water-works, ⅛ to ⅛ prem.; and North of Europe Steam, ⅛ dis.

LEEDS, MAY 19.—Messrs. Henwood and Co. regret to state the same inactivity prevails in mining shares this week; this may, in some measure, be attributed to the holidays, when but small business is generally transacted. A few Eckley's have changed hands, and there have been enquiries for Poltimores and Prignant Consols. A small lot of James and Procters offering. The prospectus of Pencorse Consols next week.

HULL, MAY 19.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that the market for mining shares has undergone very little change during the week. The inactivity lately prevailing has not quite worn off, but when some of the progressive mines become productive there is every reason to expect a larger flow of northern capital into this description of investment.

MERCANTILE AND PARTNERSHIP LAW COMMISSION.—We are enabled to state that the Lord Chancellor has consented to issue a commission, "to enquire and ascertain how far the mercantile laws in the different parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may be advantageously assimilated, and also whether any and what alteration and amendments shall be made in the law of partnership, as regards the question of the limited and unlimited responsibility of partners." We believe that this commission is already sealed, and ready to be issued. We hope in next week's impression to be able to announce the names of the commissioners.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.	*Paid*	*Last Prices.*	*Business Done.*
100000 Agua Fria	1	1⅜ to 1½ pm.	3/16
30000 Anglo-Australian Gold	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1⅛ ¼
100000 Anglo-Californian	1	⅜ — ⅝ pm.	1
10000 Australasian	2	par — 1 pm.	
19000 Australian	5	4 — 4½	
60000 Australian Cordillera	1	par — ¼ pm.	1 1/16
100000 Australian Freehold	1	⅛ dis. — par	3/16
50000 Ave Maria	1	⅛ dis. — par	3/16
72000 Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	⅛ dis. — ⅛ pm.	1/16
100000 British Australian Gold	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	1 1/16
26000 British Iron	13 5	8 — 10	8½
210000 Carsons Creek	½	par — ¼ pm.	3/16
100000 Colonial Gold	1	1⅜ — 2 pm.	2⅜
350000 Copper Miners of England	Stock	65 — 75	
8000 Ditto Preference	25	8 — 9 pm.	
70000 English and Australian Copper	5	1⅜ — 1½ dis.	3½
20000 General	20	15 — 16	16½
100000 Great Nugget Vein	2	1⅜ — 2½ pm.	3⅜
100000 Lake Bathurst	1	⅛ — ⅛ dis.	
60000 Liberty	1	par — ⅛ pm.	
9000 Linares	3	10 — 11	10 11
50000 London and Calif. Gold Quartz	1	⅛ — ⅛	3/16
100000 Mariquita	1	⅛ dis. — par.	3/16 1
20000 Mexican and South American	9	7⅜ — 8⅛	7⅜
60000 New Granada	1	⅜ — ⅝ pm.	3/16
200000 Nouvean Monde	1	1⅜ — 1⅝ pm.	2⅛ ⅝
100000 Port Philip	1	⅜ — ⅝ pm.	1⅛
60000 Quartz Rock	1	⅜ — ⅝ pm.	1⅛
50000 South Australian	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1⅛
70000 Waller		⅜ — ⅝ dis.	
100000 West Granada	1	⅛ dis. — ⅛ pm.	
100000 West Mariposa	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1⅛ 1
100000 Yuba	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1⅛

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

22500 Australasia	40		86⅛ 7
British North American	50		62⅛
40000 Chartered Bank of Asia	5		4⅜
50000 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	2		2⅜ 3⅛
25000 English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	10		11⅛ ⅜
25000 London Bank of Australia and India	2		1⅜ 2
25000 London Chartered Bank of Australia	12½		15 16
24000 Oriental Bank Corporation	25		53 54
50000 Royal Australian Banking and Gold Importing Co.	1		⅜ 1
8000 South Australia	25		52⅛ 52
20000 Union of Australia	25		78 78⅛
8000 Ditto, New	2½		8 8⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

10000 Australian Agricultural	35		78 ⅛
Australian Royal Mail	6		3
British American Land	38½		75 6 4⅛ 5
10000 Canada	32½		65 70
100000 Crystal Palace	5		8⅜ ⅛ ⅜
130000 Crystal Palace of France	2		3⅛
Netherlands Land	2		1⅜
North British Australasian	1		1⅜ ex. n.
120000 Peel River Land and Mining	5		9
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50		83
Portland Iron Company	2		2⅛
100000 Scottish Australian Investment	1		2⅜ ⅜
12700 South Australian Land	25		44⅛ 5⅛
10000 Van Diemen's Land	28½		19⅛
Victoria Dock	4		7

LEAD ORES

Sold on the 16th May.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Trelawny	84	£22 5 6	Tamar Company.

Sold on the Mine on the 18th May.

Herodsfoot	70	£17 2 0	J. T. Treffry.

Sold on the 20th May.

South Tamar	90	£22 14 0	J. T. Treffry.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 7th May.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Great Wh. Baddern	3	5	0	0	£57 0 0	£185 5 0	—
Union	0	17	1	1	£60 10 0	52 4 2	Enthoven & Co.
ditto	0	0	2	21	40 0 0	1 7 6	ditto

Sold on the 13th May.

Boscundle	7	1	0	26	£58 10 0	£413 2 0	Williams.
ditto	6	1	0	16	56 10 0	342 4 6	ditto
ditto	0	16	2	3	46 0 0	38 0 2	ditto
Drake Walls	8	0	0	0	60 15 0	486 0 0	Calenick; Williams; Enthoven
ditto	5	5	0	0	63 5 0	332 1 3	

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 4, and sold at Royal Hotel, Truro, May 19.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Gt. Consols	116	£4 9 0	West Caradon	98	£5 10
Wheal Josiah			ditto	91	6 6 6
ditto	115	5 11 0	ditto	90	7 0 6
ditto	113	0 17 0	ditto	71	9 7 6
ditto	98	6 1 6	ditto	50	3 18 0
ditto	93	5 10 6	Fowey Consols	88	6 3
ditto	88	2 12 6	ditto	70	6 3
ditto	79	6 18 0	ditto	39	4 13 0
ditto	74	5 1 0	Bedford United	87	5 0 6
ditto	61	5 9 6	ditto	75	6 1
ditto	51	6 6 6	Wheal Friendship	105	5 6 0
ditto	44	6 0 6	ditto	40	9 4 0
ditto	27	2 17 0	ditto	13	2 2 6
Wheal Anna Maria	110	6 0 6	Hingston Down	96	5 3 0
ditto	109	5 12 0	ditto	61	9 15 6
ditto	103	4 15 6	Wheal Franco	84	4 0 0
ditto	101	4 15 6	ditto	18	0 11 6
ditto	73	5 15 0	Tavy Consols	45	5 18 0
ditto	69	6 1 6	ditto	4	3 5 6
ditto	63	8 10 6	East Wheal George	30	5 5 6
ditto	35	8 19 6	Carharrack	29	5 2 0
Wheal Fanny	83	8 0 0	East Wheal Russell	15	13 1 0
ditto	70	4 10 6	ditto	14	8 3 0
ditto	54	1 8 6	Wheal Jewel	18	3 17 0
ditto	48	6 2 6	Boscundle	17	6 3 0
ditto	43	2 19 6	Wheal Langford	15	4 5 6
Wheal Thomas	50	2 3 6	Wheal Carpenter	10	10 16 6
Wheal Maria	42	7 10 6	Daw's Ore	4	2 8 6
			Treffry's Regulus	3	16 5 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons.				Wheal Franco	102	£346 7 0
Wheal Josiah				Tavy Consols	49	278 12 0
Wheal Maria	2012	£10349 17 6		East Wheal George	30	158 5 0
Wheal Fanny				Carharrack	29	147 18 0
Wh. Anna Maria				East Wheal Russell	29	309 17 0
Wheal Thomas				Wheal Jewel	18	69 6 0
West Caradon	400	2607 9 0		Boscundle	17	104 11 0
Fowey Consols	197	1153 1 0		Wheal Langford	15	64 2 6
Bedford United	162	890 16 6		Wheal Carpenter	10	108 5 0
Wheal Friendship	158	952 2 6		Daw's Ore	4	9 14 0
Hingston Down	157	1090 13 6		Treffry's Regulus	3	48 15 0

Average Standard ..... £113 7 0 | Average Produce 7 7/16

Average Price per ton £5 9 6

Quantity of Ore ..... 3392 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 247 tons 3 cwts.

Amount of Money £18,689 14 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £118 17 0.—Average Produce 6½

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 130*l*. 18s.—Produce 6⅝

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	438	£3259 3 10
Vivian and Sons	495	3350 4 3
Freeman and Co.	206	1164 4 6
Grenfell and Sons	422	1819 7 3
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	328	1542 6 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	652	4109 14 1
English and Australian Co.	139	714 14 3
Mason and Elkington	315	2404 0 3
F. Bankart	110	662 15 0
Copper Miners' Company	274	1063 4 10
Total tons	3392	£18,689 14 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro,—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 963—Perran St. George 831—Consolidated Mines 420—South Caradon 297—Perran United Mines, Bolenna 202—South Tolgus 201—Treviskey 197—Par Consols 186—Wheal Ellen 124—Wheal Clifford 121—Trethellan 100—East Wheal Leisure 50—Wheal Henry 20—East Tolgus 9.—Total, 3731 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne,—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Seton 836—Tincroft 812—Wheal Basset 656—North Pool 550—Condurrow 350—Camborne Vean 329—East Wheal Crofty 258—Fowey Consols 221—South Wheal Frances 213—Dolcoath 197—East Pool 183—North Roskear 72—Prideaux Wood 70—Wheal Harriet 12.—Total, 4764 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

THE COPPER TRADE.—SIR: In perusing your valuable Journal some time since, I saw an account of a meeting of gentlemen engaged in the smelting of copper ore, at which meeting it was ultimately resolved to lower the price of fine copper 2*l.* in the pound weight, which is somewhere about 18*l.* the ton, at a time too, it should be observed, when it was well known that the price of copper should have continued firm, there being no reason, as far as I could see, to disturb it. The effect of that resolution has been to lower the standard, and to create much confusion in mining affairs. Can any of your readers, unconnected with the smelting trade, furnish any good reason for the reduction I have referred to. The profits were remunerative, and amply so, and I should have supposed sufficient to have given satisfaction to the smelters, without any further alteration. Again, when it was agreed some time since to dispose of the ore by dry weight, nothing was said about taking off the cwt. allowed for water; there is in my opinion about 5 tons in every 100 entirely given away—why should that be submitted to? On the whole, therefore, my advice to the adventurers is, to call a meeting, and come to the determination of smelting their own ores, which would put the large—nay, in many instances, enormous—profits derived now by the smelters into the pockets of the adventurers, who on too many occasions meet with but a poor return for their outlay in carrying on their mining operations.—AN OBSERVER: *Redruth, Cornwall, May* 19.

FAT-WORK MINE.—"C. P." writes to enquire whether the sales so long promised of 15 tons of tin a month have been effected, or not, as he does not see even the name in our last quarterly returns.

HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Half-yearly accounts were regularly prepared by the directors, and the shareholders called together to inspect them, up to March, 1851, but since that time no accounts have been submitted to the shareholders; the offices in Austinfriars have been abandoned, and reports say the concern is a total loss; but if so, as the directors are honourable men, surely, in order to exonerate themselves, regular accounts of the winding-up ought to be rendered to the shareholders, and the disposal of the large balance of assets accounted for, amounting to nearly 5000*l.* in the last account.—A SHAREHOLDER: *City, May* 19.

MIZEN-HEAD MINING COMPANY, IRELAND.—SIR: I should feel much obliged if any of your readers could convey, through the medium of your Journal, some information respecting the present working and prospects of the Mizen-head Copper Mine, county Cork, and when do they expect to be able to ship some ore.—J. P.: *Dublin, May* 18.

SIR,—Will any of your readers oblige by giving some information in your next Journal as to the condition and prospects of the Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers Mine, Calstock, Cornwall?—X.: *Piccadilly, May* 19.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—"W. P. C" wishes to be informed the amount realised by sale of any metallic produce from this concern. The innumerable samples that have been assayed cannot have exhausted the great riches of the Gate-post lode, so well reported on every week for the best part of two years; and, therefore, an account of sales of produce, or a meeting ought to be held to satisfy persons in the country that all is right.

"W. R." (Redruth).—We are greatly obliged for the communication, and hope for a continuance as opportunity offers.

PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—It having been signified that certain of the gold mining companies required the responsibility of signing a deed, on purchasing and transferring shares, we have made the necessary enquiry, and find that in the Port Philip Company no such signature is necessary, or, indeed, any actual transfer from the seller. Every shareholder who signed the Deed of Settlement executed a power of attorney, authorising the secretary to transfer the shares respectively standing in his name to the person or persons who may hold them for the time being, on their producing the certificates, and requesting such transfer. Private advices from Australia have been received at the offices, said to be of a very satisfactory character.

"A Victim" is altogether in error; the mines are not only not going to be abandoned, but arrangements are now being entered into, by which their most active working will be secured by an able and efficient management; full particulars, we believe, will appear in our next Journal.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—"An Old Subscriber" asks, "Whether he can relinquish his shares in a company after paying all calls?" We have no doubt Mr. R. P. Harding, the official manager of joint-stock companies under the Winding-up Acts, can answer the enquiry, if furnished with a copy of the rules of the company referred to.

CALLS.—"U. L. X." enquires why the monthly list of calls have recently been omitted, and trusts they will appear in future in juxta-position with the dividend list, that all may see and judge.—We have found so much difficulty in getting an accurate return, as to make us almost despair of being enabled to present it in a reliable form; but we shall, in future, give it as perfectly as we can, monthly.

"J. P." (Huckworthy).—We are obliged for the letter; but as we have reason to believe the subject will be brought before the shareholders at their next meeting, the publications of his remarks might have an injurious tendency.

"G. H." (Leeds) is much obliged to Mr. Thomas Williams and "G. C. M.;" and, as "G. C. M." has kindly offered any further information, he will perhaps be good enough to say if the lead lodes in granite were east and west, or north and south, and whether the strings of capillary silver were near the walls of the lode, or distributed casually in cavities. "G. H." would also be glad to be informed of the dip of the lodes.

TREVEDDA CONSOLS MINES.—"A Capitalist" may obtain all information on application to Mr. H. Peet, 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate. The assays made furnish sufficient evidence of the rich quality of tin raised therefrom.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—A correspondent wishes to know whether the arrears of calls have been responded to, and whether it is contemplated to wind up the affairs, or expend 15,000*l.* more to try the mine, as proposed by Capt. Richards?

"Cui Bono."—The statements commented upon were avowedly taken from the prospectus, and upon that the company must stand or fall. The character of the directors is at stake, and we should hope that they would publish no mis-statements wilfully and advisedly. The engineers who have reported upon the property are men of high character; though these, as our correspondent justly infers, are at times liable to errors of judgment. We should be most happy to insert any communications we may receive on the subject of Irish mining from our esteemed correspondent, but we trust he will see the propriety of couching his remarks in a milder strain.

"M. H. A."—The sample sent is micaceous iron ore; large quantities of it are obtained in Nova Scotia, and nearly all the iron districts possess it more or less.

NANCEKUKE MINE.—"Inquirer" asks whether the 40 tons of ore, sold at Truro on the 6th April, at 22*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton, is not lead ore, instead of tin, as specified in our Journal of the 16th April?

If "Y." (Truro) is sincere in his offer to meet any of his brother-shareholders in Kenmare or Coosheen on the mines, accompanied by a competent agent from his locality, to examine the property and make necessary enquiries, we are sure an authenticated announcement to that effect would meet proper attention.

UNEXPLORED MINERAL GROUND IN CORNWALL.—"A Miner" (Chasewater) calls attention to the vast quantity of land in Cornwall barren and uncultivated, in an agricultural view, which, if explored for mining purposes, would prove highly remunerative. Notwithstanding that many parts of the county are completely honeycombed from long-prosecuted underground operations, there are, it is well known, thousands of acres, through which valuable lodes of copper, tin, and lead run, still in their virgin state, and scarcely seen beneath the surface, only waiting the application of capital and industry to pour their treasures into the lap of enterprise. He, therefore, asks how it is these sites have not been brought under the consideration of the capitalist—sites which, if properly developed, would, in many instances, produce the most profitable results?

SWANPOOL MINE.—"H. T." asks whether the credit given of 94*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* is all the lead ore that has been returned from this mine; and, if so, what are the future prospects as to the sales thereof, the ore being of such poor quality?

We are obliged to Messrs. L. and Son for their correction for our Share List; we have no knowledge at what rates transactions have taken place in the shares, and have only published such prices as have been furnished us for that purpose.

"Delta" is not justified in the strictures he calls upon us to publish, or they should appear. His censure of the Nova Scotia scheme should, at least, be qualified; while his remarks on the Metcalfe Mining Company are open to positive contradiction.

GREAT BRYN MINE.—"Y. Z." wishes to know what explanation Mr. Adam Murray and Professor White have to give of the brilliant samplings of rich tin that they assured the shareholders would be made from this mine, now that, after 12 months' stamping, the total proceeds of sales amount to the large sum of 12*l.* only. Are the shareholders and public to consider they do not know tin from blende, wolfram, ironstone, or sawdust? as the result has proved.

We intended to have made some remarks on Mr. Murchison's valuable letter to the shareholders of the North British Australasian Company; but we are compelled to adjourn it to another week.

"A Subscriber" (Liskeard).—The offices of the Metcalfe Mining Company of Jamaica are No. 22, Eastcheap, London.

SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACE.—The patent illustrated and described in our last Journal was that of Mr. Samuel Hall, late of Basford, near Nottingham, and described as Hall's Patent Self-Fuel-Supplying and Smoke-Consuming Furnace. The name and title were necessarily curtailed in our notice.

"A Constant Reader."—The non-insertion of the mine in the Share List was occasioned by our not hearing from the parties interested. If the mine is at work, we should have had reports; or if transactions had taken place in the shares, the particulars should have been furnished.

NOVA SCOTIA MINING COMPANY.—In the statement of Mr. Adam Murray, in our last Journal, a typographical error occurred in giving the name of Mr. Josh. Lyel, instead of that of Captain Joseph Lyle; but as his association with the Carn Brea Mines was a matter of notoriety, and with which his name was connected, we should hardly have supposed any question could arise as to the identification of the party. The letter of a correspondent calls for this explanation, which otherwise we should have deemed unnecessary.

If "No Smoke Doctor" will forward us a communication, confined to an explanation of his views on the subject under discussion, and divested of the personal allusions contained in that of the 17th, it shall appear.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 21, 1853.

A large and influential meeting of merchants, bankers, underwriters, and others, interested in the welfare and progress of the trade and commerce of the City of London, was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the Right Hon. the Earl of HARROWBY presiding—in the absence of the LORD MAYOR, from indisposition. The object of the meeting was one of much importance—the consideration of the desirability, and indeed necessity, for the establishment of a MERCANTILE AND MARITIME COLLEGE, whereby a suitable and complete education may be secured to those intended for mercantile pursuits, and particularly to youth intended for the mercantile marine, who will hereafter have to fill the posts of captains, mates, &c., to whose guardian care must be intrusted those many millions sterling worth of merchandise which annually leave the port of London for all parts of the habitable globe. In opening the business of the day, the chairman said a feeling was spreading itself throughout the country, that every circumstance of the present day tended to call on the different classes of the empire to assume a higher intellectual position than heretofore. We appeared to be decreasing in numbers; we should, therefore, increase our power, and the best of all power was knowledge. In all other countries, the several Governments were promoting the best means of education, by the assistance of the State, adapted to the peculiar wants of each; in this country alone little was done by Government. This, however, rendered it the more imperative that we should help ourselves, which particularly applied to the City of London. This metropolis was the nucleus of 2,500,000 of active, industrious, and persevering people, and those who were in her counting houses, or on board her ships, should have received the highest class of education applicable to their pursuits.

His Lordship then called attention to the present position of Gresham College, which the founder had intended for the above purposes, but which was now three centuries behind the age, and it was necessary to see if it was not possible to adapt it to the present times. Great exertions must be made to enable England to retain the position she occupied in the scale of nations; she did not at present stand first in the light of freedom and knowledge. America possessed as much, and in some things surpassed us. For instance, look at our shipping! If an agent in Liverpool had the choice of a British and an American ship, he would not think he was doing his duty to his employer if he did not select the latter as safer than the former, and better provisioned. If our ships still possessed any advantages, it was in the superiority of our navigation, but we must be up and stirring, or we shall be left behind.

The merchants of London must now boldly resolve to advance the knowledge of the laws and regulations of commerce, and of the materials in which they deal, to render succeeding generations more fit to contend with traders of other countries, and to cause their own ships to be preferred to those of the United States. Whether this education should be carried on in conjunction with Gresham College—whether the mercantile and maritime classes should be in one united, or two establishments, were details for after consideration. Something had already been done at the outports by which seamen obtained better instruction; and Lord WRIOTHESLY had moved in the House of Lords on the question of co-operation with the American Admiralty, in order to the recording of nautical observations by the mercantile marine. His lordship then remarked on the exertions of Lieut. MAURY, of the American Navy, in obtaining increased knowledge of the winds, ocean currents, &c., showed how this knowledge could only be increased by properly educating captains and seamen, and urged on the merchants of England to band together, either to enlarge old institutions, or to form new ones for developing the education, and with it the resources and wealth, of our mercantile and maritime population.

Mr. ANDERSON then read a report of the proceedings of a committee formed to carry out the establishment of the College. It stated that great want was felt of an institution where a knowledge of commercial law, and other branches of education, might be obtained by those whose interests were affected. The success of our mercantile marine depended on the intelligence and moral character of those in whose charge it was placed, and that competition with other countries rendered it necessary to raise the standard of information, the tone and habits of seafaring men. It recommended a trade museum, and a comprehensive library on commerce, banking, navigation, jurisprudence, &c. Before founding a new institution, attention had been directed to Gresham College, which was now in existence, and it was thought desirable to consider how far the trustees would be induced to enlarge its operations. That was the object of this meeting. Gresham College was once the seat of learning and the liberal arts, and the cradle of the Royal Society, which originally had there a library of 2000 volumes, besides a repository of instruments, books, &c., but which had long been transferred to another place. It was hoped that the result of this meeting would be the formation of an institution worthy of the City of London and of Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, and placed under such management as was thought best for the promotion of its objects.

Mr. THOMSON HANKEY, jun., moved the first resolution, to the effect "That the importance of the City of Lond n, as the focus of the mercantile interests of the empire, and the nursery of the largest mercantile marine in the world, demands that it should possess among its other institutions a Mercantile and Maritime College, to supply sound information on all branches of practical science." After expressing much satisfaction that Lord HARROWBY should have presided at such a meeting, Mr. HANKEY observed it was quite unnecessary to attempt to trace the causes of the lethargy which had existed on the subject, but requisite to be now awakened from it, and do something for the scheme which was now presented to them. It would be a disgrace to them, as a mercantile and maritime country, if they were not enabled to ship better and cheaper than others.

Mr. F. RUSSELL, M.P., in seconding the motion, alluded to the decay of old Gresham College, and its sale to Government as an excise office: 175,000 seamen were employed by us, of whom about 21,000 were at one time at home, and it has become a duty on the London merchants that some provision should be made for their instruction.

Mr. WIGRAM CRAWFORD moved the next resolution—"That such a college should also possess a trade museum, to contain samples of produce and manufactures, charts and models; a repository of statistical, general, mercantile, and legal information from all countries; and a commercial, banking, and scientific library." He bore testimony, from his experience in this country and India, to the absolute necessity of improvement in the education of captains, and other officers, as well as sailors, in the merchant service.

Mr. A. GILLESPIE seconded the motion, observing that with reference to the Canada trade, the captains of the merchant vessels were inferior to none, but from the way in which shipping affairs were carried on preference was always given to American ships.

Mr. OLIVEIRA, M.P., moved, and Mr. ROBERTSON seconded, that a committee be formed for carrying out the above objects, to consist of the Earl of HARROWBY; Mr. THOMSON HANKEY; F. RUSSELL, Esq., M.P.; Baron ROTHSCHILD, M.P.; B. OLIVEIRA, Esq., M.P.; A. GILLESPIE, Esq.; J. DILLON, Esq.; J. W. GILBART, Esq.; F. BENNOCH, Esq.; W. CRAWFORD, Esq.; S. MORLEY, Esq.; H. A. MATHESON, Esq.; J. G. HUBBARD, Esq.; W. HAWES, Esq.; Ald. WIRE, &c., with power to add to their number. He suggested that the Excise Office, which had been sold for 108,000*l.*, might furnish a situation for their new institution; if so it could be erected on the original site of Gresham College.

Mr. DILLON moved, "That the committee be recommended to take into consideration how far Gresham College, or any other similar institution in the City, may, by a proper adaptation to the requirements of the present time, serve as the basis of the Mercantile and Marine College," which was seconded by Mr. Alderman WIRE, who said he should be glad to see the funds of Gresham College employed to lay the foundation of such an institution, and he trusted the Corporation and Mercers' Company, who were the trustees, would co-operate to promote the object. He suggested the immediately commencing to raise the necessary funds, by subscription, from the merchants of the City, and the absence of any dependence for foreign aid, whether from Government or any other source. Nothing would show them more earnest in their resolution.

Mr. F. BENNOCH suggested that Government might, with propriety, be applied to, that the Museum of Practical Art, Marlborough House, now only a place for a lounge and amusement, should be given up to them, as well adapted to lay the foundation of such an institution as was proposed for this College. The funds of Gresham College represented something like 40,000*l.*, which would form a good nucleus for the fund of the proposed College. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, with acclamation, the meeting separated, having evinced great interest in the proceedings.

The above exposition of the sentiments of those who attended this meeting, representing so large a proportion of the capital and influence of this great metropolis, is strongly expressive of the spirit of the times, and the evident anxiety which exists for the spread of knowledge and the diffusion of information among all classes of the community. We may also mention, as another satisfactory proof of a like general desire, that a communication has been forwarded from the LORD MAYOR of London to the LORD MAYOR of Dublin, requesting the attendance of the latter at a conference at the Mansion House, London, on the 8th June next, of the chief municipal authorities of the country, to consider how they may best aid the movement recommended by Her MAJESTY at the opening of Parliament, for the promotion of the study of science and art, and so direct it in the various localities as to insure uniformity and system in their proceedings.

It is at all times a very unpleasant duty which devolves upon us to have to record, under any circumstances, the failure of adventures having for their object the development of mineral wealth, and more particularly when such failure arises from the property, when properly investigated, proving not to be of that value which had been previously represented. Very undesirable, also, is the task of animadverting on such a subject; but in justice to all parties, we think it is but right on our part, as the organ of the Mining Interest, to say a few words on the subject of the NOVA SCOTIA MINING COMPANY. Much severe blame appears to have been attached to the proprietors of the property at Indian Point, for offering for sale land said to be rich in copper ore, which has been proved to the contrary; and also to Mr. ADAM MURRAY, for issuing a report so totally at variance with the real facts of the case. We trust, however, a few remarks will convince our readers, that although too much haste may have been displayed in offering this property to the public, before a proper investigation had been made, and too much reliance appears to have been placed on hearsay, and rumours of metallic deposits which did not exist, there was not on the part of any one concerned the slightest intention, by duplicity or deceit, to defraud the public.

With respect to Mr. ADAM MURRAY, we must allow his statement in last week's MINING JOURNAL to speak for itself; there is no doubt he has been led by most untoward circumstances into a serious error, but which may be in some degree considered palliated, from the fact that others who were supposed well able to form an opinion in such matters were equally misled; and that in this case Mr. MURRAY might have been engaged in a district with the geology of which he was but newly acquainted.

Mr. ARCHIBALD, one of the original proprietors, and of the iron district at Londonderry, in Nova Scotia, has also published his statement, which will be found in another column; he has long been known to the public, and in 1848 introduced the Acadian Iron Mines into this country, which were for a length of time elaborately noticed in this Journal, and are now in successful operation. This gentleman we believe incapable of any act, either public or private, but what is founded on the highest principles of honour and integrity; and the fact that he made the offer to Mr. MURRAY, while at Indian Point, that if, in the absence of Mr. AYLWIN, he, as his attorney, saw fit to disapprove the purchase, he would cheerfully refund the money, and pay all Mr. MURRAY's expenses, clearly evinces that he was acting on *bonâ fide* grounds, and sincerely himself believed in the great value of the property. In further corroboration of this, Mr. ARCHIBALD, on his return to England, before being made acquainted with Mr. MURRAY's report, offered Mr. AYLWIN 5000*l.*, by way of bonus, if he would cancel the purchase.

To show how strong was the opinion as to the existence of valuable copper ore on this property, we insert the following extract from a report by Mr. THOMAS CARSWELL, a surveyor, on the marbles, ores, baryta, and other minerals of the district:—

> I may next advert to your property at Indian Point, and this I consider by far the most important, as it evidently constitutes what are generally called copper-bearing rocks. The vein here, or stratum, is evidently of volcanic formation, having forced its way upwards and through an unknown thickness of what I take to be old red sandstone, and there reposes, and occupies its space at a height in the cliff upwards of 100 feet above the waters of the Bay of Fundy. It is with the nature, however, of these rocks that we have to deal at present, more particularly their value in a commercial point of view; and here may be permitted to say at once, that I have never been called to examine any class of mineral or ore-bearing rocks that present appearances so commendable, whether as regards raising the raw material, converting it into a saleable commodity on the spot, or facilities for shipment, either before smelting or after. The ores at this place are in great abundance, and evidently indicating traces of copper in every variety, and in greater and less degrees of purity. I have seen pieces picked up from the great masses fallen down from the cliff and accumulated on the beach, that indicate 7 per cent. of copper. This specimen shows a beautiful green, deepening into a blue, and not unlike a specimen sent me from the famous Burra Burra, but not so heavy. I do not consider myself practical enough to speak decidely upon the quality of these ores; and, moreover, I should like, previous to making out any report for submission, to visit the ground over again, survey and explore for a distance around, and ascertain, as far as possible, the nature of the rocks in the immediate vicinity.

At present, further remarks would be superfluous; reports are shortly expected, which it is anticipated will verify the representations made with respect to that portion of the property with which Mr. ARCHIBALD was more immediately identified. That gentleman feels himself under a responsibility; and whatever may be the determination of the company as to the prosecution of the enterprise, as regards iron and steel the value of the Londonderry property remains intact, which he has made up his mind, for the present, to leave in the hands of the directors charged with the preliminary expenses of the company.

During the last two months it has been our duty to notice the rapid decline in the prices of all metals, and the more than corresponding reduction of the standard of copper ore and black tin, in consequence of the lower rate of prices and of produce returned at the various tickets throughout the same period. Reviewing this subject with all the care and attention which the occasion requires, we are necessaitated to observe that we do not find that there has been any falling off in the consumption of the country, either previous or subsequently to the reduction of prices, or that the consumption of the manufactured products, or the demand of the manufacturers for supplies, has in any way materially diminished. The demand, therefore, the demand during a regular succession of months—we may say, throughout the entire course of the last year—has fully kept pace with the supply, and, indeed, occasionally exceeded it, notwithstanding a higher scale of prices obtained, we find the natural conclusion forced upon us, that either the rise in prices was artificial, without sufficient cause or occasion, or that the late rapid fall in the value of mineral was compulsory and uncalled for, in which case it might justly be ascribed to the effects produced by a monopolising system of an overwhelming combination, whenever brought to bear against an unprotected body of miners, or isolated interests. Under such impressions, it afforded us satisfaction to notice, last week, that although the sales of copper showed a further partial decline, the prices of the refined metals had given way, but were much firmer, and more in demand; and as this state of things has maintained throughout the past week, we entertain a hope that the prices of the mineral ores will settle down to steady rates and prove at the same time remunerative to the miner, as well as to the smelter and manufacturer, for unless based upon the general view upon equitable reciprocity in benefits, no permanent prosperity of mining interests can continue, or be established.

On reference to our reports, and to the ticketing papers, we do not find that there has been any such considerable returns of ore from our own mines thrown upon the market as to cause any apprehension that the supply would exceed the demand; and as to any material increase from British Australian or foreign mines, we see less cause for apprehension for some considerable time to come, knowing, as we do, that the great and increasing activity of mining enterprise abroad is almost exclusively directed to the search after "new diggings" and "auriferous produce." Had the "reduction of the standard" and the fall in the price of tin still continued, we should have had great reason to apprehend that the deep and expensive mines must have stopped working, as not being capable of continuing operations in the face of declining markets for produce and of increased costs, in the higher rate of labour and materials. We derive, therefore, some satisfaction from the supposition that we have, to the extent of any serious depression, and that the mining interest has borne up against it with such remarkable firmness. Possibly, it will be seen that one extreme would produce the other, and that in such case a second rise could not be far distant. During that state of things, which by some might be considered critical, numerous new, and we believe promising, undertakings have been submitted to the notice of the

and in our Journal of the 7th inst. our attention was particularly drawn to one of the most favoured districts for tin, by the advertisement of a new map of the Lelant Mining District, published by Mr. J. SYMONS, of Truro, extending from Hayle and St. Ive's to the confines of the Marazion, Penzance, and the St. Just Mines.

We conceive that a good map of this particular district will prove a desideratum to many, since it comprises a range of the best mines for tin possibly in the whole county; among which we may venture to enumerate the following, mentioned in that advertisement,—namely, Wheal Reeth, Reeth Consols, Balnoon, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Mary, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty, St. Ives Consols, Wheal Providence, Wheal Speed, and other mines, and which, as we are credibly informed, produce a proportion of black tin as great, if not greater, than any other district in the county. Between the old celebrated Ding Dong in Gulval, the Wheal Montague in Towednack, and the invaluable Wheal Reeth, in Lelant, a new mineral property has recently been set to work, in anticipation of the formation of a company, under the appellation of the Great Sperris Consols Tin Mining Company, the announcement of which appears in another column. Its situation is in the parishes of Zennor and Towednack, as described in the prospectus; the clear working capital is to be 10,000*l.*, which, we feel convinced, will fully suffice for the erection of a steam-engine and suitable stamping machinery for the crushing and dressing of from about 5 to 10 tons of black tin per month, and for which return we are informed the prospects presented by the mine, and its rich mineral lodes, afford sufficient guarantee, as also for that patronage which, we have reason to believe, the undertaking will derive on the part of the public. We need only observe, that we are perfectly satisfied, from the personal knowledge we possess of some of the individuals connected with the company, and its high respectability, and also of the experience of the mining captains who have reported thereon, that the Great Sperris Company will be conducted with judgment and straightforward regularity, so as to insure satisfaction to the general body of shareholders, and at the same time to accelerate the commencement of the payment of dividends.

The electric telegraph has now arrived at a position of vast importance in our social economy, and in a similar manner with steam, gas, the railway, and other great indispensable elements in our commercial polity and domestic interests, has become a leading feature in their well-being, stability, and progress. Under such circumstances it becomes imperative that the greatest facilities should be at the command of the public for rendering the powers of this subtle and extraordinary agent subservient to its highest and most general requirements. For a length of time after the establishment of the Electric Telegraph Company, this desirable end was far from attainable, from the high charges made for messages, and the advantages of the discovery were thus confined and contracted; other companies have since taken the field, which has already crippled the monopoly, and given the telegraph a much wider sphere of action; and it is with much satisfaction we now call attention to the announcement of a new association, formed on a most liberal basis, and for embracing a more extended and vaster field of operations than has previously been attempted. The UNITED KINGDOM ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY has been established by special Act of Parliament; the object being to open up telegraphic communication throughout Great Britain and Ireland on an entirely new system, and to extend its utility to purposes to which it has not hitherto been applied The principle of the penny postage will, to a certain extent, be introduced, messages being sent at 1d. per word for any distance throughout the kingdom, or some other fixed charge, from which there can be but little doubt a large revenue would be derived, as the great results which emanated from carrying out ROWLAND HILL'S suggestion with regard to the Post-Office would be probably comparatively equalled in the increase of telegraphic business. The other novel feature in the proposed system is the renting of wires to Government, public bodies, and the press, which in a majority of cases it is stated in the prospectus can be effected for the small sum of 2*l.* per mile per annum, or even for less, where two wires are laid down. We need scarcely point out the grounds on which such a system will be appreciated by the commercial world; the merchant or the banker in London, having a branch house at Liverpool, Manchester, or any other distant town, with a telegraphic instrument in his counting-house, may communicate with his clerks instantaneously, and at any moment, with secrecy and confidence.

The advantages of the improved plans intended to be adopted are—a better system of signals, by which a greater number of messages can be transmitted in a given time than at present; a variety of improvements in the apparatus, by which the currents can be made to reach much greater distances than has yet been attained, and to work a number of instruments in one circuit simultaneously, enabling a despatch to be telegraphed 1000 miles and upwards without break; and a more economical mode of insulation, particularly for submarine telegraphs. To attain these desirable ends the company will avail themselves of every improvement and discovery in the production and application of the electric current to telegraphic purposes, and have secured several original patents of Mr. T. ALLAN, of Edinburgh, who has made many important discoveries and improvements in the details of the science (which have at intervals been described in our columns), whose services are retained by the company, as is also the valuable co-operation of Professor WHEATSTONE, who may be considered a pioneer in the practical development of the science. By thus keeping pace with the enterprise of the age, this company will meet and administer to the public wants, and insure to the community of these islands—these busy hives of commercial, scientific, and artistic industry—a comprehensive and complete system of telegraphic communication; which, while its advantages will be secured with the greatest possible economy, it holds out every reasonable ground for anticipating a large return on the capital invested.

The importance of LIFE ASSURANCE to the interests of the community, its progress and increasing attraction during the last 20 years, and the improvements in the system which have resulted with this advancement, have long formed much subject matter for remark in our columns. The rapid addition to the number of assurance offices within this period, each one offering some new advantage to the assured, or eliminating some new principle, which has secured to the greater number a large increase of business, at length aroused the older offices from the lethargy into which they appear to have fallen, to find themselves a long way behind the spirit of the age, and their loss of public patronage following in a proportional ratio. Most of our readers are probably aware that the old offices were established on the one sole, grave, and inexorable purpose of securing the payment of a certain sum on the death of the assured, with no prospect of relief, under any circumstances, during life, or with the remotest idea of any further advantage. The modern offices, impelled into life by this stubborn determination, pursued a broader and more liberal plan in the proposed appropriation of anticipated accumulation of profits, conferring benefits on their members commensurate with the amount. In cases of difficulties and distress the *living* are provided for, while under the old system an assurer may have paid premiums for 10, 20, or 30 years, when, from unforeseen and uncontrollable causes, poverty overtakes him; he neglects *one* payment, forfeits all his past premiums, without the means of appeal or redress, and is debarred from every present and future benefit or privilege. Contrast this cold and unbefriending policy with the more buoyant and impulsive comprehensiveness of the modern companies, instituted expressly to remedy and efface acknowledged defects, and to offer to the community, without the slightest drawback to themselves, benefits more enlarged, immediate, and lasting than were before their establishment ever supposed capable of being rendered consistent with any system of life assurance, or practically possible under any form of management. The proper time, however, arrived, a new era of usefulness and humanity commenced, and another and a better principle has since universally prevailed. Just now the subject assumes a more than usual importance. A Select Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed on the motion of Mr. WILSON, M.P., for Westbury, to enquire into the position and practice of life assurance associations; and the directors of the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, one of the more recent established offices, and founded on a most liberal basis, have determined to present a petition to Parliament, signed by themselves, managers, shareholders, assurers, and others interested in its welfare, praying that this select committee shall extend their enquiries to *all* assurance companies. This petition sets forth that the association has complied with all the requirements of the Act under which they are established; they have published the whole of the shareholders' names with the prospectus, invited the public press to attend its annual meetings of shareholders and assurers, and in other ways presented facilities to the public for obtaining information as to its progress and solidity. That the Act of 1844 compels all assurance companies established subsequently to that date to register an annual balance-sheet, the names and addresses of shareholders, and otherwise show the condition of their respective institutions, but that those prior to that date were not compelled to give similar information, thus placing the new companies in an invidious position;—that no accounts are published by the old companies, nor are parties from the public press admitted to their meetings, and thus there are no means of ascertaining the financial position of those institutions, or the expenses of their management;—that this privilege enables them secretly to carry on their own affairs, and enables them to spread by pamphlets, and other publications, distorted statements, to the prejudice and injury of the younger institutions, and the cause of life assurance is seriously damaged. They, therefore, pray that the enquiry may be of the fullest description, to set at rest all legislation on the subject, and that the investigation may embrace all assurance corporations, without any exception.

During the past year considerable discussion has taken place in the *Times*, and other portions of the press, which has received the denomination of the Life Assurance Controversy, which arose as follows:—On the passing the Act of 1844, the first manœuvre of the old companies was to get a motion made in the House of Commons for a return of all the balance-sheets from the Registry Office, sent in under its provisions. Immediately these were obtained, a distorted version was published by one company, with a view to bolster up the credit of the old companies at the expense of that of the more modern ones, and which the other old offices have assisted in propagating. There can be no doubt but that the business of most of the old offices is rapidly falling off, and that the whole movement on their part has its source in jealousy. The great advantages held out by the modern associations are beginning to be so thoroughly appreciated that, with their untiring zeal and energy in making their principles known, they create a business incomparably greater than that effected by the older companies. Under these circumstances, it is a matter of justice, not only to the new companies but to the public, that the same publicity should be observed in the affairs of all—that we should be made as well acquainted with the position of the old as of the new companies, and that the books generally should be open to all members and shareholders. The assertion which has often recklessly been made, that there are already in existence too many assurance offices, is futile and groundless. Instead of snarling and uselessly attempting to prejudice and injure the young companies, in order to bolster up their own crumbling monopoly, it would be well for the old ones to bestir themselves, and endeavour to be in advance instead of the rear of the spirit of the times. There is a field of action abundantly wide enough for the influence and exertions of all—an exhaustless field, which only requires able, persevering, and ardent labours to make it teem forth into full and prolific cultivation; while those who lag behind the expectations of the community must perish from neglect and natural decay.

In order practically and forcibly to illustrate the progress of the Trafalgar Life Assurance Association, we may simply state that, in the first year of its business, from 24th Nov. 1850, to 24th Nov. 1851, the number of policies issued was 325, ensuring an amount of 95,783*l.*, and producing annual premiums of 3093*l.* In the second year, to Nov. 1852, the number of policies were 567, ensuring 196,863*l.*, and annual premiums, 6381*l.*; and for the portion of the third year to 20th May inst., less than six months, the number of policies has been 315, assuring 107,642*l.*, producing annual premiums, 3600*l.*—making a total of 1207 policies, assuring 400,288*l.*, and producing annual premiums amounting to 13,073*l.* 8s. 7d. in the short period of 2½ years, which facts appear unprecedented, and speak for themselves. In our next Journal, we intend to notice the progress of the Unity Fire Insurance Association, emanating from and carried on in connection with the Trafalgar Life Association.

Since inserting some observations in last week's *Mining Journal*, on the Great Exhibition in Dublin, great progress has been made in arranging the numerous objects, and fixing and furnishing the stalls; it is expected to be finished in about a fortnight, when the contents are likely to justify the most sanguine expectations. The holders of season tickets now amount to 12,000 persons, who form the majority of the visitors at present, between 5000 and 6000 daily, 300 or 400 only paying the 5s. admission fee. The articles for exhibition from all countries are of a superior order, and will prove highly attractive; while those from France are said to be of the most magnificent character, and will eclipse all others. A great variety of the mineral treasures of Ireland will be displayed; and already in one compartment there are arranged some splendid specimens of the marbles of Ireland, which, in variety of colour, and brilliancy of polish, rival any ornamental marbles to be found in Europe. The metallic treasures are also richly displayed, among which is a mass of silver, weighing 1604 ozs., from the Ballycorus Silver-lead Mine; and the various processes to which the ore is subjected are illustrated by specimens. The specimens of copper ore are large, beautiful, and abundant, showing how rich the primitive rocks of Ireland are in this valuable metal. We have noticed in another column that an enormous slab of galena was raised from the Ballygoneen Mine, intended for the Exhibition *entire*, but it was found impossible to raise it without reducing it in size, and will be, in consequence, sent there in several pieces.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

MAY 19.—The state of the copper trade has been the subject of much anxious consideration amongst the manufacturers during the past week. All orders not of imperative necessity were held back last week, in anticipation of a reduction in price, but the nominal prices still remain the same as last quotation. In the early part of the week, previous to the meeting in London of the smelters, the market was decidedly weak, and some sales were made at reductions on the quoted prices, but more confidence appears to prevail to-day. Orders, however, are still withheld, in anticipation of a decline, which, at present, appears questionable. Spelter is reported scarce in Birmingham, and prices rule agreeably to London, with carriage paid. The accounts received here from the Continent are rather in favour of high prices; and the non-arrival at Hull of a considerable importation, of which some of our merchants have been advised, tends to buoy up the market. In connection with this important article, I may not inappropriately notice an examination which has been made within the last few days of the Roylage Copper Mine, situate in the parish of Alstone Fields, in the county of Stafford. The inspection has been made by Mr. Mathew Francis and Mr. John Rowe Floyd, and from their joint representations, this undertaking, when worked, will yield a large supply. The mine is situated in the middle of the great copper deposits of Staffordshire, and is said to be the out-crop of a formation of copper ores, similar to those of the Ecton, Mixon, and Burgoyne Mines, which have heretofore yielded such large profits. The site of the mine is upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea; the strata are limestone and shale, alternating, the latter being the thinner bed. The limestone is from 4 to 7 or 8 feet thick in its layers, or beds, and the shale from 1 to 2 feet. A shaft has been sunk 5 fms. 2 feet under the adit, and about 18 in. cut into a good body of ore. The water is drained from this part of the mine by a large steam-engine, worked by the New York Mining Company. The copper is formed in the vein by a concentration of smaller veins and branches falling into it at intervals, and thereby much enriched. It is, therefore, almost quite certain this mine will be forthwith worked, and if done spiritedly, will be of great importance to this district.

At a meeting of the Rheidol United Mines Company, just held here, a most satisfactory report was read from the mining engineer, from which it appears that, on Saturday last, in the new adit, under the Roman works, they discovered a fine lode of ore, estimated to be worth, in the places where it is crossed by the new level, 25*l.* per fathom. The most active operations are being carried on, and with the highest satisfactory results.

In the tin trade there has not been any material alteration of prices during the week. There is a good supply in the market, and on the whole prices are firm. The iron trade is still active, with an increase of orders for the foreign market, and offers of still larger orders at reduced prices. The quotations of last quarter are being, on the whole, well upheld, although it is well known that sales have been effected at a lower figure. The manufacturers of iron works of nearly every description are full of orders, which they cannot execute. The unsteadiness of the labour market in this town, and throughout the district, is, as I anticipated in my last letter, beginning to act injuriously on our manufacturing interests. The men in various branches have obtained an advance of wages, which cannot be realised on the made goods; and this, coupled with a scarcity of hands, renders the position of the masters, in many cases, most embarrassing. The carpenters and joiners are out on strike for 2s a-day, and 4 o'clock time on Saturday. They struck on Monday morning last, and have since come to a decided issue with their employers. The men in the employment of two masters have gone to work upon the advance of wages, but not the time. The great body are out, and it is feared, counselled to the strike. The consequence is, that the men in the employment of Messrs. Branson and Guythers, to the number of several hundreds, are all out, and the works at the Great Central Railway Station, in New-street, are partially brought to a stand. The above firm have advertised for men in other parts of the country, and advertisements appear in the *Birmingham Herald* to-day from another firm for hands. Under ordinary circumstances, a strike of the carpenters and joiners in Birmingham would not be an event of importance; but, owing to the great number of new manufactories in course of erection throughout the town, and the very large number of carpenters employed in some of the extensive works, like those of Mr. Winfield, of Cambridge-street, the inconvenience and injury which must result from a protracted strike will be severely felt. I have just been informed, that many of the men belonging to the leading shops have taken away their tools, and are preparing to start to other places.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

T. C. Banfield—Machinery for chopping roots, &c.;—Drying and preserving vegetable or other saccharine plants.
O. P. Drake—Apparatus for vapourising and burning benzoic, &c.
J. Bristow and H. Attwood—Consuming smoke.
C. Adams—Valves for cisterns and float-valve. [same.
B. Barrett—Treatment of natural or artificial stone for hardening and colouring
J. and W. and T. Balmforth—Steam-hammer.
J. Smith—Flooring-cramp and lifting-jack.
E. Heywood—Regulating throttle-valves of steam-engines.
J. Reeves—Machinery for crushing ores, &c.
D. Reading—Bearings for axles, &c.
F. Monfrant—Lubricating materials.
A. E. L. Belliford—Sawing-machines, &c.
C. Radunsky—Electro-voltaic apparatus.
M. Newton—Carriages, and prevention of their overturning.
H. Mane—Steam-engines.
T. Claridge—Cutting or shearing metals.
R. W. Swinburne—Manufacture of glass.
G. F. Goble—Locks.
S. V. Bonneterre—Machinery for the manufacture of screws.
E. T. Bainbridge—Motive-power.
L. Cornides—Treatment of ores.
W. E. Newton—Hot air furnaces, &c.;—Machinery for dressing millstones.
F. Lipscombe—Propelling.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

F. Daniel, Camborne, Cornwall—Improvements in stamps' heads used for the crushing tin ores, and other minerals.
C. J. Duméry, Paris—Metallic pipes and tubes, and in the machinery employed therein. [for transmitting intelligence.
J. Mirand, Paris, and 16, Castle-street, Holborn—Construction of electric apparatus
R. M. Glover, M.D., Newcastle-on-Tyne—Coating the bottoms and other parts of ships and vessels, in order to prevent animal and vegetable growth in contact there-
J. W. Hoby & J. Kinneburgh, Renfrew—Manufacture of metal castings. [with.
T. Wood, Glue Works, Hunslet, Leeds—Mode of obtaining motive-power.
J. Cliff, Wortley, Leeds—Mode of making and compressing bricks, lumps, tiles, quarries, terra cotta, and other similar articles.
P. Armande le Compte de Fontaine Moreau, 4, South-street, Finsbury, and 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris—Improved lamp, which he calls a "lamp omnibus."
W. Romaine, Sackville-street, Piccadilly—Rendering wood more durable and uninflammable.
W. B. Adams, Adam-street, Adelphi—Improvements in railways.
G. Simon, and T. Humphreys, Pennsylvania, America—Carriages.
S. Colt, Spring-gardens—Apparatus for heating and annealing metals.
W. Blinkhorn, Sutton, Lancashire—Construction of furnaces and annealing kilns employed in the manufacture of glass.
G. Ross, Hatton-garden—Manufacture of lubricating oil, and a mode or modes of applying such oil to the purposes of lubrication.
S. Radcliffe and K. W. Whitehead, Oldham—Machinery or apparatus for grinding or setting the surfaces of cylinders and rollers employed in carding engines.
A. V. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane, Improved construction of oil lamp.
M. Poole, Avenue-road, Regent's-park—Generating steam and other vapours;—In obtaining power where air is employed.
J. M. Durnerin, 11, Rue de la Monnaie, Paris—Apparatus for extracting liquids out of solid substances, specially applicable to the treatment of fatty matters.
W. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Glasgow—Rolling and shaping malleable metal. [mode of giving publicity.
A. C. Bernard, and J. M. P. Alberic, Paris, 4, South-street, Finsbury—Improved
J. Bowron, Tyne & Tees glass-works, South Shields—Manufacture of crown, sheet, plate, and bottle glass.
R. C. Witty, 1, Portland-place, Wandsworth-road—Manufacture of gas.

NEW PATENT QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.—In pursuance of an announcement made in our Journal last week, Messrs. W. Dray and Co. gave a public exhibition of their new patent quartz-crushing machine, on Tuesday, at their warehouses, in Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street. The machine exhibited was worked by hand; the principle of the patent is, however, applicable to machinery to be driven by any kind of motive-power. The main object of the invention (as far as our observation extends), is to economise power, the manufacturers also state as an advantage economy in first cost. The principal feature of novelty in the contrivance is the working of the hammers by the means of levers actuated by eccentric arms, these are made to rotate on a shaft, to which motion is given, in the instance before us, by a common fly-wheel driven by hand, or where steam or other power is used, by a rigger and driving-band. The experiments were very successfully performed. Various specimens of quartz, iron ores, copper ores, &c. were placed in the machine and completely pulverised, with very trifling exertion on the part of the man driving. There were present several engineers and many gentlemen connected with the various gold and mining companies in London, all of whom expressed themselves highly gratified. The inventors said that they have received a great many orders for shipment, and several for mines in this country. Messrs. W. Dray and Co. also exhibited plans of the machinery so successfully introduced, according to recent accounts in California, for pulverising and amalgamating by one operation. It appears that by the use of these machines even the "tailings" left by former workings realise five times as much gold as was obtained by the first operations; in fact, every particle of gold is extracted from the matrix. These machines are also available for reducing flints or other mineral to fine powder.

ASTLEY AND STEPHENS' PATENT LIFE AND SHIP'S BOAT.—This invention, which proposes to supply what has been so frequently sought for—a compact and easily-managed boat for saving life in cases of shipwreck, especially adapted as a ship's boat—has been recently specified under the new Patent Law, in the following terms:—This invention, which is applicable to the construction of vessels generally, is thus carried into effect—viz., instead of the bottom of a vessel being formed in the ordinary manner, the same is to have the form of a hollow conic cavity, or an inverted trough (that is, a trough having its opening at the bottom, and towards the water), such trough being most suitable when made to decrease in width amidships to the stem and stern. The conic cavity to have its base more or less open to the water, and its top should be situated near the middle of the vessel or thereabouts; several conic cavities, or inverted troughs, may be adopted, instead of one for each vessel; and any suitable and known means of exhausting and compressing the air contained in the conic cavity, or inverted trough, when on the water, may be adopted in connection with the invention. By the above arrangements, the vessel will be rendered a much more safe means of transit, more especially as regards the preservation of human life. In constructing a boat or vessel according to the said invention, the conic cavity, or inverted trough, may be formed either of metal, or a double planking of wood, clamped together transversly or diagonally, with an interlining of waterproof felt, India rubber, or gutta percha, so as to ensure its being air and water tight. Although the conic cavity, or inverted trough, is usually closed at top, we might in some cases place a valve of any known and suitable construction connected with an air-exhausting or pneumatic apparatus, whereby to exhaust air from the interior of such conic cavity, or inverted trough; the object being to cause the water to rise up therein, and give the boat or vessel the utmost hold upon the water. Or we might make use of such valves as aforesaid to apply the connected pneumatic apparatus to compress the air in such conic cavity, or inverted trough, whereby the same will obtain a great buoyant power. We might also use a different-shaped cavity, or inverted trough, provided it is open to the water at its base, or differently placed or arranged in the vessel; or we might rise two or more conic cavities, or inverted troughs, placed in suitable positions; or we might place one cavity, or inverted trough, within the other, the space between each being closed in at bottom, and made air spaces, or filled with materials of less specific gravity than the water.—This invention, relating as it does to a subject of the first importance, we trust the patentees will enable us to place fully before our readers, with the aid of diagrams.

TRIGONAL WATER MILLS.—This invention, patented by Mr. G. F. Goble, is admirably adapted to shallow running streams, trifling falls of water, or in tidal actions. For tidal power it is very applicable, as it matters not what rise or fall of water; the machinery can always remain a permanent fixture where the bottom will admit of such stability. For deep gullies, or ravines, it is also admirably adapted, as the mill-house can be erected on the top, however high, or at the sides, as a few rods distance creates no material objection to its working. Respecting the greatest power with the least supply of water, we question if Mr. Goble's invention does not obtain such, by reversing the order of his water leverages, &c.

Mr. Cyrus Baldwin, of Manchester, N.H., the inventor of the bag-loom now used in the Stark Mills, manufacturer, has invented two looms of wonderful construction, which get greater speed with less power. They have entirely a new shuttle motion, so that the shuttle can be stopped without stopping the loom. They do away with the use of cams, levers, treadles, pickers, and race-rods, thereby saving 75 per cent. of oil used about the looms. What is not less important, they can be used for weaving all kinds of fancy goods, with from one to twenty harnesses.

THE PATENTEE'S MANUAL.—Under this title a very useful volume, by James Johnson, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and Mr. J. Henry Johnson, solicitor and patent agent, of London and Glasgow, has just been published by Messrs. Longman and Co. It is a treatise on the law and practice of letters patent, especially intended for the use of patentees and inventors; and gives by judicious animadversions on the most important cases which have came before the judges, the means of forming a tolerable correct estimate of the principal points on which the validity of a patent hinges. The substance of the work is divided into nine chapters, treating on the subject matter or nature of a patent, the substances, chemical or mechanical processes, machines or improved machines, requiring or not requiring special mechanism; utility, novelty, public uses, experiments and first inventors, who may be a patentee, duration and extent, title, specification, disclaimers and alterations, assignments of patents and licenses, and infringements. These are treated on in succession, and exemplified by actual cases and judgments of the equity courts; and an appendix contains extracts from the statutes, from that of 21 Jac. I. c. 3, to 14 and 15 Vic. c. 83, with the last Act, 15 and 16 Vic. c. 83 in full, as also the forms, rules, and regulations under the latter. The volume will be found of much utility as a work of reference to the profession, and will, no doubt, be well appreciated by inventors and patentees.

MINES OF IRELAND.—No. III.

[Having inserted two papers on a subject which interests so many of our readers, and with which we were favoured by our valued correspondent, Capt. W. Thomas, of Coosheen, we feel assured that the following will be read with equal pleasure, while the subject matter will be continued in our next Number.]

As if to add to the diversity and beauty of the scenery of Killarney, where Nature has lavished her charms in a most bountiful manner, whether we gaze on placid silver-like lakes, extensive and delightful woods, or towering mountains which pierce the clouds, the observer of Nature's perfect works cannot fail to be struck with wonder at the masses of trap rock, sandstone, and slate, piled on each other, forming the frowning Turk Mountain at the east; whilst at the west the Blue Mountain and the Glena Mountain, formed of slate and sandstone, with the intermediate islands studding and beautifying the lakes, stretching miles from the town of Killarney, and composed of lime rock, one may well ask himself the question, how could such wonderful changes occur?

Many years ago, a mine was extensively worked by the Hibernian Mining Company, in the beautiful spot of Ross Island, the property of Lord Kenmare, and copper ore to the amount of many thousands of pounds was sold—the produce being high, and yielding splendid specimens; indeed, I have recently found in the heaps of rubbish rich specimens of bell-metal ore and copper pyrites. The mine was, however, abandoned in consequence of one of the levels having communicated with the lake.

Much money was spent in endeavouring to draw out the water, but the attempt was fruitless; and thus, to all appearances, a valuable mine was lost. In Crow Island, and others of small extent, I have found valuable specimens of galena and copper ore, and the islands and lakes of Killarney appear to be the recipients of the minerals deposited therein by their neighbours, the surrounding mountains. Proceeding north from Killarney (a distance of some 16 miles) to Milltown and Castlemain, the limestone formation again occurs; and near the village of Castlemain, many years ago, a deposit of galena, in a cavern of limestone, was found and worked by the Hibernian Mining Company: this deposit does not appear to extend east, west, north, or south, to such an extent as to warrant it being termed a continuous lode. The excavation made by the Hibernian Company appears to be nearly circular, if the term can be so applied; and although attempts have been recently made to find a continuation of the orey lode, it does not appear that they have been attended with successful results; now and then, however, deposits of galena may be found in the cavernous lime rock of the district. Some six miles from Castlemain is the town of Tralee, the capital of Kerry, and in its vicinity are strong indications of coals and iron; and no doubt if the mineral resources of Ireland are fairly and legitimately explored, and capitalists encouraged to invest their money, and jobbers and speculators avoided, it will again become what it has been designated, "a gem of the ocean."

About 17 miles east of Roaring Water Mine, and near the pleasant village and harbour of Glandore, a manganese mine has been profitably worked by a few private gentlemen for many years; it yields from 50 to 80 per cent. of the per-oxide of manganese, and formerly fetched from 5*l.* to 7*l.* per ton, but owing to the large importations of the article from Germany, the price per ton does not now exceed 50s. The manganese at the Glandore Mine is not found in a lode or vein, but in large irregular deposits, in light-coloured clay-slate. Boulders of manganese have been found in an adjoining property to the Glandore Mine, but nothing of a permanent character appears to have as yet been discovered. About two miles further east, the Rory Mine was some years ago opened, and worked for manganese, but from the large admixture of iron contained in the ore it was abandoned. Two miles north-east of Glandore are the slate quarries of Bendaff, the veins of which are 140 feet wide, and the slate being of good quality, I consider might be advantageously and profitable worked. In the locality of Clonakilty, a considerable town of business, some 12 miles further east, and to which and Skibbereen the Bandon Railway will doubtless extend, large quantities are found of the sulphate of barytes, which being, however, tinged or discoloured with iron, may probably detract from its marketable value.

Four miles north of Ballydehob, in the Derrycarhoon Mountain, which from its shape signifies in English "the butt of the thigh," some extensive excavations have been found, which no doubt were made at a very remote period, as they are invariably designated by the country people, Dane's or Danish works, but whether these ancient works were carried on or not by the Danes is not easy to determine; it is, however, an historical fact, that the Danes visited Ireland many hundreds of years ago. One of those singular excavations at Derrycarhoon was a few years since cleared of water and rubbish; it was found to be 60 ft. deep, and about 120 ft. in length; there was not the least trace visible of any iron implement being employed in cutting the rock, which is light blue compact clay-slate; and the lode or vein appears to have been literally pounded away by stone hammers, a great many of which were found in the old works, and which were evidently brought from a considerable distance, there being no rock of the same character within many miles. Notched pieces of oak were also found, evidently used as ladders, and several articles of great antiquity, but for what purpose used it is now hard to determine. Numbers of similar excavations, but of smaller dimensions, are to be found in the Derrycarhoon and Shannagre (which signifies the Hare's Nose) Mountains; and the ancients or workers in the olden time were certainly good miners, having hit upon and scooped out many rich deposits of copper ore, which must clearly have been the case, as not an atom of the debris from former workings are to be found. To the antiquary it would, no doubt, be an interesting subject of investigation to ascertain in what manner or by what process the Danes reduced the ore to a metallic state? No trace of smelting is to be found in the vicinity of the works. Query: Was the ore removed to some foreign country, if so, to what country, to be smelted? There are numbers of veins of rich grey ore running through these mountains, in an east and west direction; and, from frequent observations, I am inclined to the opinion, that by tracing the veins, and scoping out the rich deposits of ore, and, in fact, following the *modus operandi* of the ancients—leaving deeper workings for those who prefer them—considerable profits might be made. Those mineral veins are traceable from Shanagree to Dreenalamon, a mountain range of several miles in length.

I omitted to remark that in one of the Dane's Works, at Derrycarhoon, which in course of ages had become full of peat, and the surface grassy, like any other part of the mountain which was cleared out, I have seen the fibres of the peat completely precipitated, or formed into pure copper, like so many beautiful hairs or fine threads—in fact, many lumps of peat I have seen thoroughly impregnated with pure copper, one of which I assayed, and it gave 90 per cent. of pure copper. Probably this may be accounted for by the action of the acid contained in the peat on the copper exuding from the lode, and held in solution in the water.

At the western end of Dreenalamon Mountain, in the property of the Earl or Bandon, a large deposit of the sulphate of barytes has been discovered, and worked for some two or three years. Some thousands of tons have been shipped to Liverpool, and sold in its raw state at 22s. 6d. per ton, delivered: the quality, it appears, is good, being free from any stain or admixture of iron. The direction or cleavage of the strata of these mountains, as before observed, is about east and west, and consists of light blue, grey, and, in some places, dark-coloured compact clay-slate, in which are numerous veins of rich grey ore; whereas at the western end of Dreenalamon Mountain, and in a similar formation, a large deposit of sulphate of barytes occurs, running north and south. At the sides of this large deposit the rock is decomposed and soft, with large deposits of sand, as if it had been recently subjected to the action of water. It is also singular that no trace has hitherto been found of any metallic mineral in the barytes lode, although almost in contact, as a cross-course, with copper lodes.

ALTARNUN CONSOLS.—We are glad to be informed that the remaining shares for sale in this concern have been subscribed for by one capitalist, and the list settled in 3000 shares of 2*l.* each. An engine is to be purchased as soon as a suitable one can be met with, second hand or new, and the workings prosecuted with vigour.

NEW WHEAL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINE (near East Wheal Rose, Cornwall).—On the 12th inst. several gentlemen met, to witness the setting to work of a new 70-inch cylinder engine, manufactured by Messrs. Harvey, of Hayle Foundry, and put up under the direction of Mr. West. The engine is made in the first-style of workmanship, and put together well, being 10 ft. 6 in. stroke, equal beam, and every necessary requisite to make it a beautiful engine. It started in first-rate manner, and was then and there named Wentworth's engine, in honor of Master Wentworth, only son of Mr. Corkney, whose interest in mining, not only in Cornwall but in Wales, has been duly appreciated by all those who have become acquainted with him. The agents, engineers, and gentlemen then repaired to the inn, where a good and substantial dinner was provided for the occasion. After dinner, the usual toasts were drunk, and those of the healths and success of the adventurers greatly cheered: all present seemed pleased with what they that day had witnessed, both in seeing so pretty an engine, and the general prospects which the mine holds forth, being of such a character as to lead to the belief that ere long it will stand in that prominent position which its neighbours have successfully enjoyed (Shepherds, or Old Wheal Rose, East Wheal Rose, and the Cornubian Mines). Great credit is given to the engineers and agents for the prosecution of the works and the manner in which it is performed.

LOCALITIES IN IRELAND WHERE MINES, OR METALLIFEROUS INDICATIONS, HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED.

[ARRANGED IN COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE POST TOWNS.]

Note.—The localities with an asterisk prefixed are situate in igneous districts, or rocks immediately adjacent to them; the remainder occur for the most part in limestone. Mines now or formerly worked are printed in italics; sub-denominations of mines occur between brackets. The numbers attached to the localities refer to the Ordnance Sheets which contain them. Coal is omitted—the districts including it being marked on Mr. Griffith's latest Geological Map of Ireland.

	ANTRIM.	
CARRICKFERGUS	_Duncrue_, thick beds of rock-salt, gypsum, and clay-ironstone	52
	*Dundressan, iron†	41
	ARMAGH.	
KEADY	*Aughnagurgan, lead	20
	*_Clay_, lead and manganese	19
	*_Drummeland_, lead	19
NEWRY	*Drumbanagher, lead	22
	*Kilmonaghan, copper	22
NEWTOWN-HAMILTON	*_Carrickgallogly_, lead	25
Drumnahoney Mines	*_Drumnahoney_, lead	25
POINTZPASS	*_Ballymore Mines_, lead	14, 18, &c.
	CAVAN.	
COOTEHILL	*_Cornanurney_, lead	22
SWANLINBAR	_Cuilcagh Mines_, clay-ironstone	6
	CLARE.	
QUIN	_Ballyhickey_, argentiferous lead and copper with zinc	34
Castletown Mines	_Castletown_, lead	34
	Moyriesk, lead	34
	Kilbricken Mine, argentiferous lead and antimony..	34
ROADFORD	_Crumlin_, argentiferous lead	4
	Doolin, argentiferous lead	8
TOMGRANEY	*_Aughinish_, lead	29
TULLA	*Glendree, lead	19 and 27
	Milltown, lead	35
	CORK.	
BALLYDEHOB	*_Ballycumnisk_, copper	140
Audley Mines	*_Coppaghglass_, copper	140
	*_Foilnamuck_, copper	140
	*_Horse Island_, copper	140
	*_Rossbrin_, copper	140
Ballydehob Mines	*_Ballydehob_, copper	140
	*_Cooragurteen_, copper	140
Roaringwater Mines	*Kilkilleen, copper	140
	*Leighcloon, copper	140
BANTRY	_Carravilleen_, copper	129
	Glenaulin, copper	129
Hollyhill Mines	*_Gortacloona_, lead	118
	*_Hollyhill_, copper	118
	Killoveenoge, argentiferous lead	117
CASTLETOWN BEREHAVEN.	*_Allihies_, copper	114
Berehaven Mines	*_Cahermeeleboe_, copper	127
	*_Caminches_, copper	114
	*_Cloan_, copper	114
	*_Coom_, copper	114
	*_Kealoge_, copper	114 and 127
	Kilkinnikin, lead	127
CROOKHAVEN	*_Boulysallagh_, copper, silver, and lead	147
Crookhaven Mines	*_Callaros_, argentiferous lead and copper	147
	*_Crookhaven_, copper	147
	*_Kilbarry_, argentiferous lead and copper	147
	*_Mizen Head_, copper	146
	*_Spanish Cove_, argentiferous lead and copper	147
NOHAVAL	_Ringabella_, lead	99
Ringabella Mines	_Ringabella (2 miles west of)_, lead	99
ROSS CARBERY	*_Aghatubrid Beg_, manganese	142
Glandore Mines	_Drom_, copper	142
	Keamore, copper	142
	*_Kilfinnan_, copper	142
	*_Rouryglen_, manganese and iron	143
SKIBBEREEN	*_Bawnishall_, copper	151
SKULL	*_Castlepoint_, copper	148
Coosheen Mines	*_Coosheen_, copper and iron	139 and 140
	*_Gortnamona_, copper	140
	*_Long Island_, copper	148
	DONEGAL.	
BALLYSHANNON	Vicinity of, lead	107
CARNDONAGH	*_Carrowmore_, argentiferous lead, with zinc and sulphur ore	20
	*Clonca, copper	4, 5, &c.
DUNFANAGHY	*Ards, lead	16 and 26
	*_Keeldrum_, lead	33
	*Marfagh, lead, copper, sulphur ore, and iron	15
GLENTIES	*Drumnacross, lead	74
	*Gweebarra River, lead	65, &c.
	*Inishkeel, lead and copper	64, &c.
	*Loughnambraddan, lead	58 and 66
	*Mullantiboyle, lead	74
	*Scraigs Mountain, lead, with zinc and sulphur ore,	66 & 67
LETTERKENNY	*_Castlegrove_, lead	53 and 54
	DOWN.	
CASTLEWELLAN	*_Dundrum_, lead	43 and 44
	*_Fofanny_, lead	48
KILKEEL	*_Mourne Mountains_, copper	52, &c.
KILLOUGH	*_Rathmullan_, lead	44
NEWTONARDS	*_Conlig_, lead	6
STRANGFORD	*_Tullyratty_, argentiferous lead and copper	31
WARRENSPOINT	*Dromore, lead and manganese	51 and 54
	DUBLIN.	
DUBLIN	Ashtown, lead	14 and 18
	Castleknock, lead	17
	Cloghran, lead	11
Clontarf Mines	_Clontarf_, lead with zinc	19
	Killester, lead	19
	Dolphinsbarn, lead with zinc	18
	Kellystown, lead	13 and 17
	Kilmainham, lead	18
	Phœnix Park, lead	18
GOLDEN BALL	*_Ballycorus_, argentiferous lead with zinc and silver..	26
Ballycorus Mines	*_Rathmichael_, lead	26
HOWTH	*_Howth_, lead	16
Howth Mines	_Sutton_, manganese	15
KINGSTOWN	*_Dalkey_, lead and tin	23
	*_Mount Mapas_, lead	23
	*Seapoint, copper	23
RUSH	*Lambay Island, copper	9
	Loughshinny, copper	5
	GALWAY.	
CLIFDEN	*_Ardbear_, copper	35
	*_Boolard_, copper	22
	*_Cloon_, copper	22
	*_Fakeeragh_, copper	35
	*_High Island_, copper	21
	*Leenaun, lead and copper	12
	*_Rinvyle_, iron	9, &c.
GALWAY	*_Derrynea_, lead	91, &c.
	*_Inveran_, lead	91
	*_Kilroe_, lead	92
KINVARRA	_Caherglassaun_, argentiferous lead	122
ORANMORE	_Rinville_, lead	94
OUGHTERARD	*_Ballygally_, sulphur ore	40
Claremount Mines	*_Claremount_, copper	54
	*_Glengowla_, lead	54
	Tonweeroe, lead	54
Curraghduff Mines	*_Curraghduff_, copper and sulphur ore	39
	*_Derroura_, copper	39
	Lemonfield, silver and lead	54
	KERRY.	
CASTLEMAINE	*Annagh, argentiferous lead	47
CAUSEWAY	*Coast West of, lead and copper	13, &c.
KENMARE	_Ardtully_, copper	93
Ardtully Mines	Killowen, lead	93
KILLARNEY	_Muckross_, copper, cobalt, and sulphur ore	74
	Ross Island, copper	66
SNEEM	*_Behaghane_, copper	106
Carrigcrohane Mines ..	*_Garrough_, copper	106
TRALEE	Ballybeggan, lead and copper	29
	Ballymullen, lead and copper	29
Lissooleen Mines	Clogherclemm, silver, lead, and copper	29 and 30
	Lissooleen, silver, lead, and copper	30
	Oak Park, lead	29

† When the word iron is used alone, magnetic, specular, or other ores (proper) of iron are those intended, ironstone being rather a rock formation.

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SKIBBEREEN.]

THE IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY are working the Spanish Cove and Colleras setts with energy and spirit. In addition to the work at Perrier's shaft, the sinking of which is progressing rapidly, Capt. Henry Thomas, the company's engineer, has commenced opening and securing the adit at Colleras, and also opening the new lode lately discovered by him south of the shaft; he has full instructions from the directors to employ all available means to open out and develope the various lodes on the property, and expects a staff of Cornish miners in the course of this month. I have always expressed a very high opinion of the value of these mines, and I feel certain the energetic measures now employed will tend to realise my expectations in the fullest degree, and that these setts will prove among the most valuable in the district. Sir James Dombrain, one of the directors of the company, visited the mines last month, and I am informed that it is the intention of the board of directors to keep up a constant inspection of the property of the company by means of the directors.

THE PATENT LAW.—There is a bill amended by the House of Lords on the Patent Laws, repealing the sending of letters patent and specifications to the offices in Edinburgh and Dublin. It provides for the printing of specifications by the Queen's printer, and for their sale.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The annual general meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the offices in Broad-street, for the purpose of electing four directors going out by rotation (but who were eligible for re-election), and submitting to the proprietors a report of the proceedings of the bank during the past year.

On the motion of Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, OLIVER FARRER, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair.

The names of the four retiring directors were put *seriatim*, and they were unanimously elected—viz., Henry Alexander, Esq., Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart., James Helme, Esq., and Sir Moses Montifiore, Bart., F.R.S.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. HEWAT to read the following report:—

The directors have the satisfaction of stating to the proprietors that the condition of Ireland has undergone considerable improvement since the meeting held at this period last year. The harvest of 1852 was a good one, and at the same time an advance has taken place in the price of agricultural produce. The stocks of cattle and sheep have largely increased, and high prices have prevailed, and still continue, which has proved very advantageous to graziers. The flax crop was good, the linen trade has been active, and there has been continued increase of machinery, and consequent extension of the power of manufacture, so that employment has been abundant and wages remunerative; the past year is, therefore, considered to have been altogether favourable to Ireland in regard both to agriculture and trade, and to have been productive of beneficial effects to all classes. The potato crop was, no doubt, affected by disease similar to that which has excited so much attention since the year 1846, but though considerable injury was sustained, the loss resulting from it has not materially counteracted the improvement that has taken place in other respects. The value of land in Ireland has considerably increased, and, under the peculiar circumstances of that country, this must be viewed as a very satisfactory feature, and it affords the best evidence of general improvement. The proprietors will see, by the following statement, that the bank has participated in the advantages resulting from the more prosperous condition of the country.

The account submitted to the last yearly general meeting in May, 1852, showed the amount of rest, or undivided profits, at March 27, 1852, to be		£116,836	11	0
From which there has been deducted the amount of two half-yearly dividends—viz.: At Midsummer, 1852	£21,600			
At Christmas, 1852	21,600=	43,200	0	0
Leaving a balance of		73,636	11	0
To which there has since been added the amount of nett profits for the year ending on the 26th, being the last Saturday of March, 1853, after deducting property tax, and all expenses, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts		58,511	4	5
Making the rest, or amount of undivided profits at March 26, 1853 ...		£132,147	15	5

It is gratifying to the directors to be able to present to this meeting such a favourable statement of the affairs of the bank; and, as they consider that the time has now arrived when a portion of the present reserve may be divided amongst the proprietors, they have to announce that it is their intention to pay, in July next, a bonus or extraordinary dividend, of 1*l.* on each 100*l.* share, and 8s. on each 10*l.* share, of the capital stock of the bank, in addition to the usual half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., making the sum to be then paid 2*l.* on each 100*l.* share, and 16s. on each 10*l.* share; and they will also as heretofore, pay the property tax for the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN, on rising, said it really seemed to him that he had considerable cause of complaint against Mr. Hewat; because he had, in less than two minutes, cut away from under him materials for a long speech of an hour. The report shows that the condition of Ireland had improved and was still improving, and that their establishment was also in a very flourishing state (hear). These facts could not fail to be interesting to every one present, who naturally took a deep interest in the state of Ireland, and were anxious to hear favourable reports of the progress which the bank had made. He thought, perhaps, it would be best on his part merely to endorse the report which had been read; but, as one who had always taken a prominent part in all these proceedings, he could not forego the expression of his individual congratulation at the facts contained in that report; because it was a great satisfaction to look at what was the state of Ireland now compared with what it had been in former periods. Ireland had gone through severe trials. Thus he would refer to the year 1846, which was the year of the unfortunate blight in the potatoe crop—this was followed in the year 1847 by such a crisis in commercial affairs as had seldom been known. This was followed by the visitation of the direst evils of famine, sickness, misery and death. From this, however, Ireland had recovered, and she was in a better condition now than she had been for many years. He would mention some circumstances which showed the extraordinary manner in which that country had revived. In the year 1849, two years after the calamities to which he had referred, the number of individuals who were receiving parochial relief was 608,539, since then the number had gradually diminished, and by a return made to the House of Commons it appears that on the 1st January, 1852, the number was 170,484, showing a diminution from 608,000 to 170,000. The decrease had, however, not stopped there, because, by a return which had been made on the 1st of January, this year, the numbers had fallen from 170,000 to 141,800. Such happily being the case, he thought they could not be wrong in asserting that Ireland was now in a very prosperous state compared to what she had been. Wages were now good, and there was abundance of employment; the improvement was general. The prices of cattle were increased, and it appeared that at the last Bannisloe fair the whole of the cattle were carried off the ground before eight o'clock in the morning, and it was said that had there been many more cattle they would have readily been disposed of; sheep were never known so dear and in such demand. As gentlemen present would naturally suppose, the improvement was felt by all commercial bodies, and this establishment had participated in these happy results (hear). They had this year made larger profits than they had made for many years. While distress pervaded Ireland they found it hard to keep themselves from serious losses and injury; but he had the satisfaction to declare that since this establishment was set on foot it never was in a more substantial, sound, and healthy condition than it was now (hear). They had made few bad debts, and they had made ample provision for debts contracted in those distressing periods of which he had spoken. With respect to the bonus, he would observe that the first occasion on which one was made was in the year 1836, when they gave 40,000*l.* in the shape of small shares; and after deducting that sum they left a rest of 84,000*l.* In 1839, they gave another bonus, and after deducting the amount they again had a rest of 84,000*l.* In 1242 another bonus was given, and after making the deduction their rest amounted to 92,600*l.* In 1847, after making another bonus, the rest was 104,000*l.*; and in the present instance, after deducting the bonus, the rest would be 110,000*l.* (hear, hear). He thought, therefore, that the proprietors would not think that the directors were acting imprudently in giving an advantage to them to the extent proposed. In conclusion, he must say he should do violence to his own feelings and to those of his colleagues if he did not state to the meeting that, with all the prosperity of Ireland, their establishment would not hold the satisfactory position it had attained if they had not been assisted by a body of officers equal or superior to those of any other. To particularise all by name was out of the question; he spoke of the whole body of officers, who had always stood firm at their posts—but he must mention three of the leading officers—Mr. Murray, Mr. Rawlins, and Mr. Hewat (applause). Three more zealous officers no establishment could boast of (hear). He would move that the report be adopted.

The motion was carried unanimously.

J. T. CORFE, Esq., said it only remained for the meeting to tender their best thanks to the board of directors. It was gratifying to know that during the periods of distress in Ireland they had never trenched on the rest to make up dividends.

Mr. RANNIE seconded the motion, which was put and carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks on behalf of the directors, who, he assured the proprietors, would always use their best exertions to make the bank prosper more and more.

Le Chevalier CARVALHO moved, and Mr. BEAUMONT HANKEY, jun., seconded, that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Messrs. Murray, Rawlins and Hewat, and the other chief officers, for their zealous exertions to promote the best interests of the bank—carried unanimously.

Mr. HEWAT returned thanks to the meeting and to the chairman for the handsome manner in which the names of the officers had been mentioned, and begged to assure them that they would continue to use their best exertions to merit the good opinion so kindly expressed.—The meeting then separated.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—At the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday, two papers on Ericsson's caloric engine—one by Mr. Manby, the secretary; the other by Mr. J. Leslie, M.I.C.E.—were read. The former showed that the wording of the specification would lead to the idea of perpetual motion; but that the well-known law governing the elastic force of gases at various temperatures demonstrated the erroneous principle on which the presumed economy was based. It was demonstrated that the elastic force, due to the air traversing the "regenerator," was reduced to the sum of the resistances of the atmosphere and the regenerator; and the sensible heat was reduced by the amount employed in expanding the air without being usefully transmitted to the metallic web. The result of Mr. Manby's deductions was that 245° Fahr. of heat were carried by the air at each stroke into the atmosphere. The main objects of Mr. Leslie's paper were to show that Dr. Stirling's engine and regenerator were prior to and superior to Ericsson's—that to the former were due the merit of the invention and economising process; while to his brother, Mr. J. Stirling, M.I.C.E., must be conceded the practical reduction of the bulk of the engine by the use of compressed air.

IRON ROOFS FOR RAILWAY STATIONS.—At the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Mr. R. H. Bow, C.E., illustrated by diagrams his new designs for iron roofs of great span—the results of calculation made with a view to compare these with the best forms at present in use. After some introductory remarks, and insisting upon the propriety of employing roofs of great clear span for principal railway stations, the author instituted a comparison between the different classes of structures employed for the principals of roofs, and deduced that the triangular frame (in which the rafters constitute the main compressed member of the fabric) deserves to be preferred before all arched, compound, or other forms, when an inclined surface is demanded by the covering, of the character required for slating. And he further showed that, where united or abutting principals can be used as rafters, when made straight and treated as bridges, form principals of a very economical character; but that for such a situation, ridged arched structures are quite inadmissible. He arranged those straight raftered principals (in which the rafters are the main compressed members) into two classes; the first class embracing those that are tied, or exert only vertical pressures on the supports, and the second those that are untied, or of the abutting character. The principals of the tied class are of two kinds; in the principals of the first variety each rafter acts as a bridge, but the principals of the second partake of the nature of a framed girder. The designs proposed by Mr. Bow are of the former variety—*i. e.*, each rafter is treated as a bridge: and they may, therefore, be employed either in the tied or untied state. In order to test their merits as suitable forms for long spans, they are compared with the best form at present in use, and which is of the latter or girder character. In the calculations, in order to make the comparisons, the weight of each part is represented by the product of the successive multiplication of its length by its strain, and the allowance of metal per ton of strain. For ties, the sectional area of metal is estimated at 1-8th of a square in.; for rafters at ⅙ of a square in.; and or the streets of the bracing at ⅙ a square in. for each ton of strain.

THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A return has just been issued by order of the House of Lords, of British ships employed in the trade of the United Lingdom in the year 1852, compared with the year 1851. In 1851 there were 18,184 ships employed, of 3,360,935 tonnage, and 141,937 men were employed; while in 1852 the vessels numbered 17,819, the tonnage 3,380,884, and the men employed, exclusive of masters, 159,563.

PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY.—We announced last week the formation of a new company, under the above title, for working lead and copper mines in the north of Spain; we have now to record that the company have since obtained their certificate of complete registration, and the share list is advertised in our columns to-day. These lead and copper mines seem to be of a most important character. A rich sample of lead ore, assayed this week, by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, producing 85 per cent. of lead, and 12¾ oz. of silver to the ton, and a sample of copper ore procured from a mine now under offer to the directors, likewise assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, producing 45 per cent. of pure copper. We have likewise authority for stating that a parcel of lead ore, of 16 tons, procured from the company's Carolina Concession Mine, shipped to England from Bilbao, has, during the week, been sold to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, at 14*l.* 15*s.* per ton. The prospects of this company appear to be of the most promising description, the working of these mines being likely to prove of a more than ordinarily profitable character.

COPPER AND SILVER MINING IN SARDINIA.—In our advertising columns to-day will be found the prospectus of a company, formed with the object of working some argentiferous copper deposits at Valdiblora and Rora in Sardinia, and about 30 English miles from Nice. The concessions extend over an area of about 1800 acres, granted in perpetuity, at a royalty payable to Government of 3 per cent., or about 1-33d of the produce raised, with authority, if seen desirable, to convert it into a fixed money rental. The ores of these mines consist of peacock copper, copper pyrites, with the grey oxides and green carbonates, and generally contain between 50 and 60 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. A company, *en commandite*, has been formed, in 16,000 shares, of 4*l.* each, making the capital 72,000*l.* About 4000*l.* has already been expended in necessary works, and for this, and in consideration of the grants, 6000 free shares have been given to the concessionaires—leaving 12,000 shares, representing a working capital of 48,000*l.* A careful inspection of the property and an estimate has been made by M. Vilmette, mining engineer, from which it appears sufficient ore may be at present raised to produce 600 tons per annum, brought to a produce of 40 per cent., leaving a profit of upwards of 18,000*l.*; while, by extended workings, much greater results may be anticipated. The ores very much resemble those of Montecatini, in Tuscany, which for the last seven years have made most profitable returns.

Our old correspondent, Mr. William Byrkmyre, who, about 12 months since proceeded to Australia, has forwarded a long communication to the *Times*, in which he attempts to prove that some observations which he made in the same journal a few weeks previous to his departure are fully borne out, by the present enormous produce of the precious metal in Australia, California, and various other portions of the globe. His chief object is to show that the great abundance of gold now pouring into the market must have a powerful effect on the commerce of the world. A strong conviction is expressed that the great mass of the people of England will derive immense benefit from the new gold-fields of Australia and America; yet a feeling appears to pervade the writer's mind that a continuance of the present supply will cause an enormous decrease in the value of gold, and a corresponding increase in the price of provisions. On these views, to which we are decidedly opposed, we must leave our readers to form their own conclusions; the elaborate tables, however, contain a vast amount of statistical matter on the subject, which will be referred to with considerable interest.

A file of the *Perth* (Western Australia) *Inquirer*, to the 16th February, affords some scattered particulars of news from different parts of Australia, being some days later than that received direct. By the *Fanny Fisher*, which has intelligence from South Australia to the 32d of January, we learn, that,—"The Echunga diggings are still worked, but there are not many miners on the spot. There is no alteration in the markets. Burra Burra shares rule at 142*l.* cash. The value of the gold deposited in the Assay-office up to the latest date was 1,460,095*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* The Governor had disallowed the Convict Prevention Bill. At Victoria, great distress prevails in Melbourne, and deaths from destitution occur in the open street: this might be expected, from the enormous emigration of all classes. Flour was quoted at 21*l.* per ton." The Adelaide dates above referred to are about a week later than those previously received in England.

The estates of the Gaspe Fishing Company, in Lower Canada, are announced for sale by auction. There are four distinct properties comprising 132,000 acres, with numerous buildings, immediately on the bank of the Bay of Chaleurs, which, the finest fishery in the world is known to be. In these days of emigration and enterprise, this particular spot offers the strongest inducements for the establishment of a British settlement, the lands being well covered with timber of the finest growth, and the profits arising from the fishery will soon enable the owners to cultivate the lands, and add its produce to the exportation of the fish, which commands the best market in the Mediterranean.

COPPER AND DIAMONDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Prof. C. U. Shepherd, who has just returned from a fortnight's exploration in the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Rowan, says—that the prospect of an abundant supply of copper is afforded by the indications presented in the mines of those counties. The Prof. resides in Charlotte, was presented with a diamond, by Dr. Leventhorpe, a late graduate of our Medical College. That gentleman had lately discovered it on his estate at Beaver Mills, and the second specimen of this precious gem found within the year in the county.—*New York Mercantile Journal*.

GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The numerous accounts of success of individual gold diggers that at different periods have arrived, and the enormous results obtained from surface workings, have in a great measure, by their brilliancy, thrown some doubts on gold quartz mining in general, and the profits to be obtained from gold quartz crushing. It should be borne in mind, that at all times gold at first has been found in alluvium, and the search for it there has been comparatively easy, and the prosecution of it attended with great fluctuations. An instance of this may be cited in the fact, that the parties who obtained the Great John Bull Nugget in Victoria had been several weeks at work without so much as getting one grain of gold, and eventually pitched upon this prize of the value of over 2000*l.* No doubt great fortunes have and will be made at these alluvial workings: these we hear of, but the disappointments and distress that take place are seldom chronicled. This is not only peculiar to Australia, but likewise California. Lately at the Paradise diggings, El Dorado county, a lump of gold was taken out worth $180, and at Kanaka Bar, a piece was found weighing 57 ozs., besides several other specimens, of from 4 to 17 ozs. The largest of which was found about 10 in. from the spot where a piece weighing between 10 and 12 ozs. was found last year. These instances, though they cannot be called isolated, but seldom occur, and when the grass workings in the different localities are exhausted, it naturally suggests itself that the energies of the adventurers should be turned to the more legitimate operations of mining. That this must be remunerative no one can doubt, and the problem is being solved at least securely, though somewhat slowly.

Among those companies who deserve honourable mention is the Agua Fria: their agents have already transmitted gold to England. At Gold Hill, which they are working, the surface dirt is said to pay from $8 to $13 in the mills, and is so valuable that it has become a question of ownership among the miners, they disputing the right of the owners of quartz claims to it, litigation being at present carried on before the local courts, in order to decide the knotty question. In Grass Valley, the Helvetia and Lafayette Company were in constant work, and the mills at the Empire, Ophir Ledge, and Crossett Company were doing well. That the Burn's Creek Freehold Gold Mining Company have been dissolved, is no criterion that quartz crushing is unprofitable. This association, when first started, appeared with so highly an inflated prospectus, that common sense would have told the veriest tyro in speculation that not one-fourth of the statements there advanced could in any way be substantiated. From the report of the Anglo-Californian Company, just issued to the shareholders, it will be seen that Capt. Davies anticipates a good return as soon their machinery is put up, but, at the same time, gives the shareholders no hopes of a remittance before the months of September and October next. New diggings have been likewise discovered on the hills and flats, which are some thousand feet above the ravines and river beds. Among the richest is that on Oak Valley Hill, about 2000 ft. above Downeville, the dirt of which realises from 25 cents to $1 per panful. At Hess Crossing, coarse ravine gold has been found. About a mile above the crossing another rich lode has been discovered, which pays from $50 to $100 per day. Here it is stated are the most extensive diggings in California. From all parts of the state it would appear that, so far from the gold being on the decrease, every day fresh fields were being opened.

It is not to be supposed that such large results will be arrived at from gold quartz crushing as many people so sanguinely anticipate; but as the value of the quartz to be crushed is estimated as varying from 5*l.* to 50*l.* per ton, and as the quantity can only be calculated from the power of the engine, without any great stretch of imagination it may be seen how large an amount of profit may accrue if this is successfully carried out. It would be presumptous here to say what will be its effects either on the currency or the share market. No doubt considerable excitement would be created there. This should be deprecated for "bulling and bearing." Though it may enrich some speculative adventurers, it cannot but fail to be of incalculable injury to legitimate mining enterprise. The most prudent course would be that those interested should suspend their judgments for awhile, until actual results are arrived at. These it requires no great prophet to predict, if not highly profitable, at least must be remunerative.

THE SCIENCE OF GOLD-DIGGING.

Some scientific gentlemen assembled on Saturday, at the Great Globe, in Leicester-square, to inspect a series of Australian minerals, and a smaller set of mineralogical specimens found in the Isthmus of Panama,—the first the fruits of the labours of Mr. Calvert, the second of Mr. Francis Adam.

Mr. Calvert, who has been pursuing electrical researches in connection with gold in Australia for 11 years, produced numerous nuggets—some, lumps of quartz, thickly studded and richly veined with pure gold; others, rounded fragments of solid precious matter formed in clay. Mr. Calvert explained that the different formations of gold took place according to the direction and the strength of the line of the northern electricity, and that it was by tracing that line, and noting the mineralogical formations through which it passed, that he was enabled to pitch upon gold with something like scientific certainty.

Mr. Calvert displayed a piece of quartz, thickly seamed with gold, which he had struck off the corner of a rock, in a spot where he believed no white man had ever previously been. He had loaded his horse with as much of the quartz as it could carry; indeed, it would appear, with more, for the animal broke down, and its owner was obliged to dispense with a portion of his precious cargo to save the rest. He has succeeded, however, in bringing home about 26,000*l.* worth of gold; and, as to the precious deposit in the rock, he believes he will find it untouched when he re-visits it.

Mr. Calvert has also achieved the feat of obtaining gold powder, of the value of 3*l.* 10*s.* an ounce, from, if we remember right, certain Devonshire granite. A specimen was exhibited, which certainly seemed to realise—if not theoretically, at least practically—the proceedings of the alchemists. Mr. Calvert does not indeed transmute, but he extracts, and is enabled to ascertain, by long continued study into the philosophy of electricity passing through those localities, in which the chance of finding an auriferous soil is greatest. Mr. Calvert also exhibits an extensive collection of minerals and precious stones, including lead, copper pyrites, with opals, chalcedonies, sapphires, and rubies, garnet crystals, and topazes, with small diamonds. Altogether, Mr. Calvert's collection, and his explanations of the theory of gold-finding, are exceedingly interesting.

In respect to the Isthmus of Panama minerals, the most precious exhibited are undoubtedly coals. Of these, two classes were presented—the one from the Atlantic, the other from the Pacific shore—containing the following proportions of material:—

ATLANTIC SIDE.	
Volatile and bituminous parts	37·29
Carbon	56·53
Ashes	6·18=100
PACIFIC SIDE.	
Volatile and bituminous parts	34·12
Carbon	59·38
Ashes	6·50=100

THE LARGEST MASS OF GOLD IN THE WORLD.—Under this head, the *Geelong Advertiser* announces the discovery of a mass of gold, weighing 134 lb. 8 ozs., and almost pure, being slightly veined with quartz. The fortunate finders were a party of four men, who, after finding this "nugget monstre," thought it time to retire from business, and offered to sell the whole for 300*l.*; but there was some hesitation; so they resumed digging, and got another nugget, weighing 76 ozs. On this a purchaser stepped forward, and the men retired with their fortunes made; and are coming to England with their lump, by the *Sarah Sands*, which was to start, loaded with gold and passengers, on the 10th February. "Canadian Gully," where this piece of gold was found, is about four miles north-west from Buninyong, and about two miles on the Geelong side of Ballaratt. The size, weight, and value of this "nugget" far transcends anything before found. The "Bendigo nugget," or "Queen's nugget," at the time the largest known in the world, was rather over 28 lbs.; the lump in the possession of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell weighed 27 lb. 4 ozs.; and that recently lodged in the Bank of England was much larger and heavier, but its weight we do not remember. The respective values of these nuggets were—the Queen's at 3*l.* 17*s.* per oz., 1755*l.*; it is estimated as worth upwards of 1600*l.* The value of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's nugget was 1350*l.*; that in the Bank of England was estimated at rather more than 2000*l.* As the nugget just found is said to be but slightly veined with quartz, and to be of pure quality, it may be taken to be worth more than standard gold, (3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*); and assuming it, therefore, to be worth 4*l.* per oz., its value would reach the large sum of 6464*l.* But allowing large deductions for quartz and alloy, the piece will still be worth more than *six thousand pounds* sterling! Pretty well for a day's work, to say nothing of nearly 600*l.* for the smaller lump, and the sale of the hole.

AUSTRALIA.—We have news from Melbourne to the 7th of February, at which date gold was still rising in price. On the 4th the price was 3*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, while 3*l.* 14*s.* was given for large parcels. At Sydney the price was driven up by the competition of two banks, whose agents were in the market as purchasers. As Australian gold is far above the standard fineness, those who purchased originally at 3*l.* 5*s.* per oz. must have made large fortunes. The Mount Alexander semi-weekly escort had brought down 10,803 ozs. The previous numbers were 11,182 from Bendigo, 7430 from the Mount, and Ballarat 3126 ozs. At the end of 1852, it is calculated that the value of the precious metal exported from Victoria was no less than 10,000,000*l.*, from Sydney, 3,500,000*l.*: total, 19,500,000*l.*; or, in round numbers, 20,000,000*l.* The yield in the beginning of 1853 was quite in proportion, if not larger. The population of the Australian colonies is now probably close on 700,000, and from them it is anticipated that in 1853 will be collected the enormous revenue of 3,000,000*l.* That of Victoria will reach 2,000,000*l.*; that of Sydney 600,000*l.*; that of Van Diemen's Land about 200,000*l.*; that of New Zealand, now that large gold fields have been discovered, will doubtless make up the difference. Here we may say, almost without a metaphor, that a nation is born in a day.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—A letter from Perth of 16th February, says—"The mining prospects of the colony are certainly improving. The Geraldine, one of our local companies, have lately procured from England a mining captain and several miners, and have besides some 30 or 40 men (ticket-of-leaves and others) at work on their property, and which, from the report of the captain, appears to consist of several valuable lodes of lead, and capable of being easily worked. The great drawback to this undertaking has been the want of a passable road between the mine and Champion Bay, the port of shipment. The local Government promised to assist them in this particular, but as yet have not done so. Coal has also been discovered at Bunbury, a location about 60 miles to the southward of Perth, and near the settlement of Australind, established by the late company of that name. The seam appears to be of good quality, and is near the sea, with a favourable place for loading, and an easy country to traverse. A company is on the tapis for working it."

From Jamaica, we learn that discoveries of copper were still being made in different parts of the island. This useful metal was said to be found in the parishes of St. James and Hanover, at a considerable distance from the localities of discoveries that had been already made.

From Copiapo, we learn that some new silver mines have been discovered, and others have yielded considerably. The copper mines of Coquimbo are worked with much success. The Intendant was about to visit the province.

The Steam-ship *Humboldt*, which arrived off Cowes on Wednesday, had on board a 10-horse power caloric engine, belonging to Capt. Ericsson, to be put into operation in France, to secure the patent in that country for the caloric principle.

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE OF RAILWAY CHAIRS.—Mr. W. E. Newton, of Chancery-lane, has recently patented an improved mode of manufacturing railway chairs. This is effected by rolling iron bars in continuous lengths, of the proper section, and then cutting them off to the size required.

DESILVERISATION OF LEAD BY ZINC.

Dr. Karsten, several years ago, made some experiments with lead and zinc, and found that when a mixture of these metals was allowed to cool very gradually, lead with a minute trace of zinc was found at the bottom of the crucible, and zinc with a small amount of silver at the top. If the lead contained silver, it was almost entirely transferred to the zinc. Hearing that in Carmarthen silver is withdrawn from lead by means of zinc, he resumed his examination of the subject.

He found that silver may be entirely separated from lead by zinc, and that the following method gives the best results:—A tube of cast-iron 1½ inch in diameter is fitted to the crucible, so that the desilverised lead may be let off from the bottom. One end of this tube, dipping nearly to the bottom of the crucible, is furnished with a slide moving in grooves at the edge of the crucible, so that it can be shut when required by means of a rod. In this way the stream of melted lead may be regulated, and the fall of level in the crucible rendered gradual and uniform. In the crucible were put 25 cwts. of lead, containing ¼ths of an ounce of silver to the cwt., and 4 cwt. of zinc. The whole was then fused, and stirred together for one hour at a bright red heat. This large amount of zinc was because it was intented to attempt a process of concentration in which the same quantity of zinc should serve to desilverise subsequent charges of lead. After the stirring apparatus was withdrawn, and the melted mass kept for four hours at a red heat, the lead, perfectly freed from silver, was drawn off until only about 6 cwts. of metal remained in the crucible. To this residue a second 25 cwt. of lead was added, and the operation repeated. With the third charge of lead 2 cwt. of zinc were likewise added, for reasons given below. A fourth, fifth, and sixth charge of lead were introduced and treated in like manner, 2 cwt. of zinc having again been added to the fourth charge. The lead drawn off, in each case, was entirely freed from silver. But when a seventh charge was introduced without an addition of zinc, the lead, when drawn off, still retained silver to the extent of $\frac{3}{10}$ths of an ounce to the cwt. The desilverising of 150 cwt. of lead in this manner requires 8 cwt. or 5½ per cent. of zinc, a quantity differing widely from that indicated by former experiments—namely, 1½ per cent

An addition of 1½ per cent. of zinc is quite sufficient for the perfect desilverisation of lead when only one charge is worked. Thus 25 cwt. of lead may very well be freed from silver by 42 lbs. of zinc, but the difficulty of separating the small quantity of argentiferous metal from the desilverised zinc is so great, that this plan is not practicable. On the other hand, there is a certain limit to the size of the crucible, which cannot be exceeded, and recourse must, therefore, be had to a process of concentration. The silver is separated from the lead very imperfectly, if twice or thrice as much zinc as is required for one charge of lead is added at once, with the view of making it serve for several charges. It is likewise imperfect when, on introducing into the crucible the several charges of lead, the 1½ per cent. needed for desilvering the lead is added with each charge. If, therefore, with reference to the above example, the first melting is made with 25 cwt. of lead, and 42 lbs. of zinc, the second, third, fourth, &c., charges (added to the residue in the crucible) must also consist of 25 cwt. of lead and 42 lbs. of zinc. The cause of the unfavourable result of the process attempted by the author lies in the necessity for stirring the melted metals. The oxidation of the lead and zinc at the surface of the mass is very disadvantageous. [Could not the surface be covered with some substance which would, in part at least, protect the metals from contact with the atmosphere during this process?] The different layers into which the metals separate were examined, in order to ascertain whether the quality of the lead was materially injured by the small amount of zinc taken up. The crucible contains a series of strata, in which the respective proportions of lead and zinc vary much. The uppermost layer contains the largest amount of silver, and, besides zinc, 2 per cent. of lead. The proportion of zinc and of silver decreased in the lower strata in the same degree as the amount of lead increased. A specimen taken at 1½ in. below the surface contained 8·6 per cent. of zinc; half an inch deeper the per centage of zinc was 2·5, and a little below was the desilverised lead, containing ¾ per cent. of zinc throughout. Lead, therefore, when in contact with zinc, takes up and retains ¾ per cent. of zinc, even under circumstances most favourable for their separation. The proportion of zinc does not appear to be influenced by the greater or less amount of lead with which it is fused at first. The lead obstinately retains this portion of zinc, even at a high temperature. Small as is the quantity of zinc remaining in the lead, it might perhaps be prejudicial, in many instances, to the introduction of this process. It cannot be denied that even ¾ per cent. of zinc imparts to the lead some degree of brittleness, which renders it, for many purposes, such as the construction of tubes, inferior to pure lead. For the preparation of white lead it does not appear to have any disadvantage, but lead containing this quantity of zinc cannot be employed in the manufacture of shot. In some lead works, where pure lead cannot be obtained, a greater impregnation of lead with zinc to the extent of ¾ per cent. would not perhaps be of any importance; and the application of zinc to desilverise the lead produced there would be very desirable, if any means can be found of obviating the necessity for stirring, as well as prevent the formation of oxide.

The argentiferous zinc obtained by this process always retains a portion of lead sufficient for the refining of the silver after the zinc has been separated from the mixture; and the alloy of silver and lead remains in the distillation muffle. If the per centage of lead is not sufficient for this purpose, more must be added, in order that in the distillation vessels the silver may be accumulated in the lead, which is afterwards cupelled. The distillation does not present any difficulties when suitable muffles are employed. The results obtained with such muffles as are employed in Upper Silesia were, on the contrary, very unsatisfactory. The author had muffles constructed which, except a slit ¾ of an in. in diameter, were quite closed for a height of 4 inches from the bottom. The slit could be closed and re-opened in the usual manner, when the distillation being completed, it was necessary to draw of the remaining argentiferous lead. Such a muffle was charged for each distillation with 1 cwt. of the metallic alloy of zinc, lead and silver. The product of four distillations of a mixture which, according to the most careful assays, contained 47¼ oz. of silver, was 242 lbs. of lead and 44$\frac{2}{24}$ of silver. The loss of silver amounted therefore, to 3$\frac{1}{24}$ oz.; but this is owing chiefly to the scattering of small globules in the muffle, and it partly remains in the scum, from which it may be again recovered by subsequent distillations, washing, &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND INTER-COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—It is pleasing to learn that the objects of this company are being carried out with energy, considerable progress having been made in the preliminary operations. The certificate of complete registration has been acquired, and the necessary steps taken, by communications with the colony, to obtain the signatures of the colonial shareholders, and measures adopted for securing an Act of Incorporation from the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. One vessel has already been sent out with the object of entering upon the inter-colonial traffic, and a second is expected to be launched within a fortnight from the present time, and ready for sea early in July. These vessels take out a full complement of cargo and passengers, so as to enable the operations of the company to proceed without the ordinary delays, the great object being thus attained of securing at an early day returns to the company. As regards the Ebenezer Collieries, the reports previously received have been fully confirmed, and the directors have sent out instructions to the colonial committee to get the colliery in an advanced state, so as to receive the efficient staff and machinery about to be dispatched from England. From the information acquired, and the active course pursued by the directors, the company may be said to hold out more than ordinary prospects of success, with every expectation of early profitable returns.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GUARD AND ENGINE-DRIVER.—At the Royal Scottish Society's meeting, two plans were proposed for this necessary communication on a locomotive. One was by the Rev. W. Mitchell, of Raefield, and consisted of simply a light chain or wire coiled on a drum in front of the guard's seat, behind the last carriage, which coil can be unwound, to allow the addition of other carriages, of tightened when any are taken away; the other end is attached to a bell on the first carriage, and thus, when anything goes wrong, the guard has only to agitate the chain and the bell ringing, the driver cuts off his steam. The other plan was by Mr. Daniel Erskine, engineer, Musselburg, and consists of a tube of iron on the top of the lanterns, and supported by three or four ornamental brackets on each carriage. Each length of tube is fitted to the next by a vulcanised caoutchouc tube, united by couplings. The driver and the guards are provided with air-pump, mouth-piece, and bell; when an alarm is to be communicated, a stroke or two of the air-pump rings the bell to call attention, when the whole is converted into a speaking trumpet, by which any particular information may be conveyed.

COLOURED SNOW, RAIN, AND HAIL.—In the *New York Journal of Commerce*, of the 2nd ult., an extract is given from the *Boston Journal*, in which it is mentioned that a fall of black snow occurred at Walpole, N.H., on the 30th March. The account forwarded to Boston was written with a solution of the snow as it fell, and had the appearance of having been written with pale black ink. It is also mentioned in the *Journal of Commerce* of the above date, that after the prevalence of a rain storm in Cincinnati, in the latter part of March, the pavements throughout the entire city were found to be strewn with a yellow substance resembling sublimate of sulphur, but which was ascertained, on examination, to consist of pollen of flowers, wafted by the winds from a tropical region to the north. Many earth worms were likewise deposited on the pavements by the same rain. This yellow rain extended also to Louisville, Kentucky. Yellow or sulphur showers have frequently occurred before. A description of one of them was given by Dr. Saussure towards the close of the last century.

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards.
My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.
BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London. 32

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM. 33

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WIRE,
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 34

LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES. OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON. 35

MESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILIAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect and work machinery in Australia and California. 36

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Mr. HENWOOD purposes STARTING for CORNWALL and DEVON, OFFICIALLY, the week after next, when he will be happy to execute any commissions with which the firm may be honoured. Reports furnished on the usual terms. 37

MINING OFFICE, CROWN COURT, THREADNEELE ST., LONDON.—Messrs. POWELL AND COOKE OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING PROPERTY; and recommend purchases in the following mines:—Wheal Wrey, Old Wheal Russell, Yeoland Consols, Tavy Consols, Boringdon Consols, Wheal Golden, Caradon Wood, Exmoor Eliza, Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), South Lovell, and West Par Consols; the whole of which, from their prospects and present prices, offer an eligible opportunity for investment. Messrs. Powell and Cooke will at all times TRANSACT BUSINESS for principals at close market prices. Well selected Dividend Mines pay from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. Bankers—Commercial Bank, Lothbury, London.
April 29, 1853. 38

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN. The present depressed state of the English market (arising from extraneous circumstances) presents an unprecedented opportunity for profitable investment. In the limits of an advertisement it is impossible to give an adequate list of the most promising stocks, but the following may be enumerated:—Wheal Golden (£3½), Wheal Russell (£4½), East Wh. Russell (£10), Hewas United (£1), Beacon Tin and Clay (15s.), Port Philip (£¼ prem.), and Worthings (10s.) per share. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application. 39

MR. LELEAN, No. 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY TRANSACTS BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE BANKING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES. Every information derivable from a lengthened experience is offered. 40

MINING OFFICES, No. 1, THREE KING COURT, LOMBARD STREET.—Mr. JOHN BEALL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has SUCCEEDED to the above OFFICES, lately occupied by Mr. James Truscott, where he purposes conducting the business of several valuable mines. Good information derived from a lengthened experience is always at his command.
April 21, 1853. 41

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES QUARRY AND MINE AGENCY OFFICE, for the SALE and PURCHASE of PROPERTY of this description. Manager, Mr. WILLIAM PARRY, Eldon Cottage, Carnarvon. Parties having the above property for sale, or others desiring of purchasing such, are requested to apply to the manager, as above. Quarry and mine property surveyed, valued, and reported on. 42

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, BRIDGE STREET, BATH.
Mr. BRUMBY has SHARES for SALE in the following MINES:—Wheal Zion, Treburget United, Castle Dinas, Phœnix Consols, North Tamar Consols, Wh. Russell, Wheal Edward, Great Bryn, Cawson Hill, Alfred Consols, and West Wheal Edward.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Wheal Guskus, Chiverton. 43

MR. TYACK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, MINE BROKER, BUYER in Dolcoath, North Roskear, West Seton, Wheal Seton, Condurrow, West Treasury, West Frances, Wheal Tryphena, Wheal Jane, and other mines of a prospective character. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents. 44

JOHN LITTLE, MINING SHARE DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
Mines inspected and reports furnished by experienced Agents. 45

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 46

MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 47

MR. J. N. EDWARDS, MINING AGENT, 3, NAGS HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET. 48

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON. 49

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH. 50

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

DIVIDEND MINES.		
Alfred Consols	Merllyn	West Caradon
Bedford United	East Wheal Rose	West Providence
Carn Brea	South Caradon	Wheal Reeth
Condurrow	Spearne Consols	Wheal Trelawny
Devon Great Consols	Treviskey and Barrier	Wheal Lovel
Gonamena	Trumpet Consols	Wheal Basset
PROGRESSIVE MINES.		
Anna Maria	Devon United	South Carn Brea
Butterdon	East Wheal Russell	Tavy Consols
Clive	Great Wheal Alfred	Wheal Arthur
Chyprase Consols	Hingston Down Consols	Wheal Mary Ann
Craddock Moor	N. Britain Burra Burra	Wheal Crebor
Carbona	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trefusis
GOLD MINES.		
Agua Fria	Colonial Gold	Quartz Rock [ment
Anglo-Californian	Golden Mountain	Scottish Austral. Invest-
Australian Freehold	Lake Bathurst	Monarch
Ave Maria	Nouveau Monde	West Mariposa
British Australian	N. British Australasian	St. John del Rey
Carsons Creek	Port Philip	United Mexican

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situate at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes. 51

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.
The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick. 52

TO MINING AND OTHER COMPANIES.—Messrs. CHAMBERS and SONS, 55, COLEMAN STREET, BANK, beg to inform directors and secretaries of companies that they are prepared to execute orders for PROSPECTUSES, LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT, SCRIP, and every description of PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c., at the shortest possible notice, and at exceedingly moderate terms. Designs and estimates furnished free of expense. 53

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.
All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above. 54

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand. 55

MENDIP HILLS MINES.—At a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, 6th inst.,
EDWARD H. BARWELL, Esq., in the chair, 56
It was resolved unanimously:—
That the report and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the Cost and Transfer-books.
That Messrs. Trower, Stainsby, P. Watson, and Mundey, form a sub-committee, for the purpose of adopting a testimonial to Edward H. Barwell, Esq., for the eminent services rendered by him to this company.
That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Edward H. Barwell, Esq., for his able and gentlemanly conduct in the chair, and also for his extraordinary devotion to the interests of the shareholders. PETER STAINSBY.
Salvador House, May 6, 1853.

WEST WHEAL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING of the shareholders, held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, the 13th day of May, 1853,
PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair, 57
It was resolved unanimously:—
That a call of 10s. per share on the 4096 shares of this company be made, and is hereby made payable forthwith.
The meeting was then made special, and the rules and regulations were read, whereupon it was resolved:—
That the rules and regulations by which this company has been heretofore carried on and managed be altered and amended, and that the rules and regulations now submitted for the management and carrying on of the company be henceforth taken, adopted, and entered in the Cost and Transfer-books accordingly.
That Mr. P. Stainsby be the treasurer of this company, at a salary of £8 8s. per month, which shall include use of offices and the duties of secretary.
That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman.

THE NELL GWYNNE SILVER-LEAD MINE, NEAR MACYNLLETH, IN THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.
Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares at £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.
To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM." 58
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
GEORGE BURGE, Esq., 50, King William-street, City.
N. C. HENRY, Esq., Harrington-square.
A. G. HOGG, Esq., 36, Crutchedfriars.
JOSEPH RUTLAND, Esq., Cooper's-row, Tower Hill.
GEORGE STONE, Esq., 69, Lombard-street.
JAMES TRUSCOTT, Esq., 77, King William-street, City.
ROBERT TURNER, Esq., 17, 18, Ludgate Hill.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.
SOLICITOR—Chas. H. Edmands, Esq., 18, Cannon-street.
Application for prospectuses and shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices, 3, Old Broad-street; or to Mr. J. B. Truscott, 77, King William-street, City.

GREAT TREVEDDOE TIN AND COPPER MINES, WARLEGGAN AND CARDINHAM, CORNWALL.
On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."—No Deeds to be signed.
10,000 shares.—Deposit 15s. per share. 59
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
A. W. BARRETT, Esq., Corn Exchange, London.
J. GOODWIN, Esq., Commercial-road, Limehouse.
J. HORTON, Esq., High-street, Stepney.
H. LARCHIN, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street; and Walthamstow.
J. C. TODD, Esq., Broad-street, Ratcliff.
H. VANE, Esq., Durham Villa, Stepney.
J. C. WICKER, Esq., Bancroft-place, Mile-end.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. R. Goodwin.
OFFICES,—13, CANNON STREET WEST, CITY.
These extensive mines (immediately west of the Caradon district) comprise several ancient short tin mines. Tradition asserts them to have been more productive than any of similar depth, but the former miners had no steam machinery, or other means of draining the mine water.
The present level has been driven through the intervening barriers, in doing which upwards of £7000 worth of tin has been raised and sold.
There is sufficient water-power for every possible requisite, and thereby save the outlay of many thousands of pounds for steam machinery, and also all the large current expenses of fuel, and other heavy outgoings, incident to the use of steam-power
Besides the great economy of water-power, these mines possess another very great advantage in the fact that the tin is pure enough to be sent to the smelting-house without the great expense, loss, and deterioration of first burning away the generally attending contaminations of sulphur, arsenic, &c.
Very rich runs of tin are passing down from the present to the next level in the great lode, to which iron rails have been laid home in the present stopes and to the spalling-floors, &c.
The mines are in good ventilation and working condition for immediate returns, and are now working three large water-wheels and stamping-mills for 40 heads.
The lode now working has produced upwards of £7000 from the present levels, and is about 20 feet wide, with many rich runs of tin. A large lode to the south will fall into the great lode about 30 fms. under the present level, and the great lode will overtake a nearly downright lode, a few fathoms to the north, where there is no doubt of a great accumulation of very large and lasting quantities of tin.
These mines will require but very little further capital: 4500 shares are for disposal at such periods as the committee of management shall determine upon; a deposit of 15s. per share, 5s. of which will be applicable to working capital, and so much of £1 5s. per share for a further working capital, if the committee shall deem it expedient to extend operations on other lodes, by calls of 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months, with one month's notice of each call. It is not probable that more than one call will be requisite, as with the present machinery, and the certain increase of the present monthly produce, a comparatively small further outlay will effect all that is necessary to place the mines in permanent profitable returns.
For shares, prospectuses, and reports, apply to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have made a CALL on the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, payable at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on or before the 30th day of June next. And it is particularly requested that the certificates of shares, together with the bankers' receipt, be left at the office of the company, 2, New Broad-street, three clear days, that the payment of the call may be inscribed thereon. By order of the Directors, 60
London, May 13, 1853. EDWARD J. COLE, Secretary.

PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY (Completely Registered this Day).—NO APPLICATION for SHARES will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY (the 21st inst.), and the ALLOTMENT will take place immediately.
By order of the Board, 61
Temporary offices, 22, Change-alley, May 19, 1853. S. J. GREEN, Sec.

ST. JAGO GOLD NUGGET COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, BANKERS' RECEIPTS will be EXCHANGED for SCRIP in this Company on and after Wednesday next, the 25th inst., between the hours of Eleven and Four.
By order of the Board, GEORGE STRETTON, Sec. 62
Offices (pro tem.), 11, New Broad-street, May 19, 1853.

ARGENTIFEROUS COPPER MINES COMPANY.
For working the valuable and productive Mines of
VALDIBLORA AND RORA, NEAR NICE, IN THE SARDINIAN STATES. 63
DIRECTORS.
M. le Comte de PARTOUNNEAUX, Deputy to the Legislature, Director of the Paris and Orleans Railway Company.
M. le Marquis de BAUSSET ROQUEFORT, Director of the Toulon and Nice Railway Company.
M. le Comte D'AVIGDOR, Paris and Nice.
M. J. J. DE LIZARDI, Rue Penthievre, Paris.
M. DE TOCHE, Paris. M. LE CHEVALIER MICARD, Nice.
M. LEON JARAL, Nice.
A company, *en commandite*, has been formed for working the above-mentioned valuable mines, which have been ceded in perpetuity by the Sardinian Government, subject to a moderate royalty of 5 per cent. on the value of the ores extracted.
The capital of the company is 1,800,000 francs, in 18,000 shares, of which one-third belong to the concessionaries.
A considerable sum has lately been expended on these mines by the company; and according to the estimates of a very competent engineer (M. de Vilmette), above 600 tons of ore can be raised within the year for an expenditure of about 350,000 francs (£14,000). The ores raised from these mines are very rich, yielding above 40 per cent. of fine copper, with silver at the rate of 80 ozs. the ton. Situate in a healthy district near the sea, with an abundant supply of labour at a low rate, with the excellent markets of France and Italy open for the sale of the produce of these mines, a more lucrative undertaking has seldom been offered to the public.
Parties taking an interest in this undertaking incur no liability beyond the amount of their shares—the company being *en commandite*; and there is no deed to sign.
For shares apply to Messrs. F. de Lizardi and Co., 26, Austinfriars, of whom a detailed prospectus may be had.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—The DEED OF SETTLEMENT of this Company will LIE here for SIGNATURE on and after MONDAY, the 30th day of May instant, between the hours of Eleven and Three, and must be executed by the subscribers within 10 days from that date. Subscribers executing the Deed will be required to leave their scrip with the secretary to be exchanged for share certificates. 64
By order of the Board, T. M. WALFORD, Secretary.
Company's Offices, 8, Old Jewry, May 18, 1853.
The Deed may be executed immediately by any parties desirous of so doing.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company from London will be received after the 21st instant, or from the Provinces and Ireland after the 25th instant. 65
(By order), R. DUDGEON, Secretary.
No. 18, Cannon-street, London, May 14, 1853.

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—A LETTER to the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, from J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., may NOW be OBTAINED at Mann Nephews, 39, Cornhill, price One Shilling. The letter gives valuable information of the copper mines at Kaw-aw, from a long private correspondence, with a Map of the Island, and plans of the workings. Also, full particulars of the Bon Accord Mine, adjoining the Burra Burra, and the other properties of this company. 66

THE "TRAVELLER'S LIBRARY."
On the 31st inst., in 16mo., price 2s. 6d.; also in Two Parts, price 1s. each, 67
OUR COAL-FIELDS AND OUR COAL-PITS; the People in them, and the Scenes around them. Forming Parts XLII. and XLIII. of the *Traveller's Library*.
Just published, Part XLI. of the *Traveller's Library*, price 1s.,
The LIFE OF MARSHAL TURENNE. By the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A.
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

SOUTHERN & WESTERN MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND
(Incorporated under Royal Charter, 1847.)
The directors of this Corporation are desirous to TREAT with any SOLVENT and WEALTHY COMPANY who may possess mines in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, or Waterford, and to confer on such company the protective benefits granted in the charter by an amalgamation of stock. 68
The directors beg to call attention to the fact, that the Southern and Western Mining Company is the only company in Ireland to whom the privileges of a charter have been granted by the Crown; and also to the important difference between their position and that of companies constituted under the Joint-Stock Act, by which each shareholder becomes liable to the whole amount of the claims upon such companies, and which has too often resulted in the ruin of thousands, and the abandonment of many valuable undertakings; while the shareholders in this company are protected by their charter from all liability beyond the amount of their shares.—Terms, and all particulars, may be obtained (by principals only) on application to William Connell, secretary to the company, 80, South Mall, Cork.

THE EAST ANNAGH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.
CASTLEMAINE, COUNTY OF KERRY, IRELAND.
On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
Capital £30,000, in 60,000 shares, of 10s. per share, to be paid on allotment. 69
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Right Hon. Lord KINGSALE, Kinsale, Ireland.
Right Hon. Lord MUSKERRY, Carlton Club; and Springfield Castle, Co. of Cork.
J. P. BROWN WESTHEAD, Esq., Lea Castle, near Kidderminster.
Col. CHATTERTON, K.H., Green-street, Grosvenor-square.
SAMUEL HINDS, Esq., 61, Portland-place.
BANKERS—Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., London; The Provincial Bank of Ireland, at Dublin, and its branches.
SOLICITOR—H. C. Eliott, Esq., 69, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
STOCKBROKERS—J. T. Berkley, Esq., Gresham Chambers, Old Broad-street; Messrs. Smyth and Du Bedat, College Green, Dublin.
SECRETARY—Francis Stokes, Esq.
OFFICES,—No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, CITY.

PROSPECTUS.
This mine is in active operation on the townlands of East Annagh, near Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, and is in the vicinity of the Lisoline and Clogher silver-lead Mines, and in a highly metalliferous district.
A lease of this valuable property has been obtained for 28 years, at a royalty of 1-18th of the produce; it embraces the minerals under a surface of upwards of 500 acres, and includes eight acres of ground, workshops, store-house, &c., at a low rental for the use and works of the mine.
The committee have much satisfaction in submitting the following letter received from Messrs. John Taylor and Son:—
6, *Queen-street-place, London, April* 30, 1853.—GENTLEMEN: The accompanying report of Capt. William Plummer, an agent in whom we have great confidence, states very clearly the present appearance and prospects of the East Annagh Mine; and we are of opinion, from what he says, that the indications are sufficiently favourable to warrant a vigorous trial of the mine, such as that proposed.
The facilities for working afforded by the situation, the command of a stream of water throughout the year, the proximity of a shipping place, and the moderate cost of labour, are all circumstances further recommendatory of this mining sett. The ores, said to contain a notable quantity of silver, would be well worth pursuing at so shallow a depth. JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.
To the Committee of the East Annagh Mining Company.
Applications for shares to be addressed to the Committee of Management, the stockbrokers, or secretary, at the offices of the company, 3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, City, where the reports on the mine can be had.

TAMAR GRANITE WORKS, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.
Divided into 800 shares, a quarter part of which are offered to the public at £25 per share, the whole to be stocked for the future working of the quarries.
No further call or liability whatever.
Interest of 20 per cent. may be fully expected, 10 per cent. may be relied on. 70
MANAGER—Mr. John Greenwood, Stoke, Devonport.
CASHIER—Mr. Francis Codd, 2, Morrice-square, Devonport.
BANKERS—Sir John Lubbock and Co., 11, Mansion House-street, London; Messrs. Hodge, Norman, and Co., Devonport.
This valuable property is situated near Gunnis Lake, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, on the side of an immense hill, near the banks of the navigable river Tamar, and extends over about 14 acres of the company's own land; the barges of the company, of large dimensions, take in their cargoes at the wharf just below the quarries for Plymouth and other markets. The quarries are extensively laid open, and are now in full work, with more orders than the present company can well execute, the large contracts already entered into for the Government steam-ship docks at Keyham, with other orders, pressing on them; and having a view of opening a market in London, will insure a great and increasing demand. The quality of the granite being pronounced by the Government and other authorities to be as good as any in the kingdom; for beauty of colour, strength, and fineness of grit, none can exceed it. To carry on the works more extensively, to meet the increasing demand, the company intend to lay down a double tram-road from the quarries to the wharf, thereby effecting a considerable saving in cartage and time. To carry out this and other objects for the real benefit of the company, 200 shares are now offered for sale at £25 per share, the whole to be stocked for future working this property. The purchasers will have their proportion of the land, quarries, machinery, materials, two large first class barges, well found with materials, &c., account house, smith's shop, stables, four large waggon horses, waggons, carts, and stock of granite at the quarries, together of immense value, there being more than £200,000 worth of granite in sight; the stock on hand is worth, at least, from £2000 to £3000. Parties are requested to go over the works and see for themselves; every facility will be open to them.
Mr. George Southy, on application, will show the works, and give any information required. A gentleman well acquainted with the works embarked to the amount of £500 as soon as the company's intentions were made known to him.—Application for shares to be made to Mr. John Sims, Slimeford Office, Calstock, Tavistock.
From several testimonials, the following is selected:—
H. M. Steam-yard, Keyham, Nov. 20, 1852.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., requesting my opinion of the quality of your granite; judging from the large quantity lately supplied for the above works, such as plinths, quoins, chimney shafts, cornices, steps, coping, &c., I have to express my entire approbation, not only as to the regularity of the supply, but also to the soundness of the material. It is a hard grained granite, of a light bluish colour, stands dressing to a very fine arris, and from its uniformity of colour produces a pleasing contrast to our limestone facing. I am glad to find you have further orders to continue supplying the stone for our buildings. R. TOWNSHEND, C.E.
Messrs. Codd, Greenwood, and Southy.
Prospectuses can be had on application at the *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

THE FRON-ISA AND CRAIGIOG LEAD MINING COMPANY, NORTH WALES.
To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
Capital, £15,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment. 71
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
JAMES BADENOCH, Esq., 16, Cloudesly-street.
EDMUND BURKE, Esq., Lloyds; and St. John's-wood.
JOHN CLAY, Esq., Hull.
THOMAS ROWLAND, Esq., Myddelton-square.
JOHN RYMER, Esq., Ealing, Middlesex.
CHARLES WING, Esq., Beaufort-house, Fulham.
(With power to add to their number).
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Murray, Rymer, and Murray, 7, Whitehall-place.
PURSER AT THE MINES—Mr. Wolseley.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. James Bacon.
BANKERS—Commercial Bank of London.
BROKERS—London: Messrs. Ratton and Wood, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
OFFICES,—32, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.
The above mines are situate in that district of North Wales so justly celebrated for the extent and richness of its mineral deposits.
The Fron-Isa Mine is about one mile and a half from Mold, in the county of Flint.
The sett contains about 110 acres, held under lease for 21 years each, renewable, at royalties of 1-16th, 1-12th, and 1-10th severally.
A number of parallel veins run through the lands from east to west, six of which have already been proved by shafts sunk thereon, and from which large quantities of ore have been raised.
The shafts at present sunk on the Fron-Isa Mine are nine in number.
On the great vein are sunk four shafts, from which considerable quantities of ore are being raised. There are about 30 workings in the several shafts where operations have been carried on, and from each shaft a very large amount of ore has been obtained, the ore in the lodes varying from six to 16 inches in width.
On the various veins that traverse the immediate neighbourhood, the Cat's Hole, Gwern-y-Mynydd, and several other extensive mines, have been worked to a very large profit.
The Craigiog Mine is situate in the parish of Llanarmon, in the county of Denbigh. The sett contains about 2000 acres, and is held under lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-10th. There are five considerable veins running parallel to each other directly through the sett, in the direction of from east to west, with two others running north and south diagonally across the same.
A considerable amount of ore has been raised from the above workings, and the ore in these lodes varies from 6 to 12 inches in width.
On the veins that traverse the sett diagonally from north to south, about two miles distant, are situate the Great Minera Mines, where from 300 to 400 tons are raised per month. There is also a mine newly opened and extensively worked on one of the east and west veins, and distant about 300 yards from the eastern boundary of the sett, where about 100 tons are being obtained per month. There are also several other extensive mines, yielding large returns, in the immediate neighbourhood, one being the Great Westminster Mine.
From a careful examination and investigation of the several shafts, there cannot be any doubt that, when these mines are fully worked, they will yield at least 200 tons per month, and realise to the investor a very large return. The selling price of this ore, as ascertained by actual assay, is £17 per ton.
Messrs. Taylor and Sons, the eminent engineers, of 6, Queen-street-place, London, and Mr. J. D. Brunton, mining engineer, of Truro, Cornwall, have been specially engaged by the Committee of Management to visit and report on the mines, and their reports will be found appended to the prospectus, which may be obtained at the offices.
Applications in the accompanying form for the remaining shares may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 32, Moorgate-street, City; or to the brokers of the company.
To the Committee of Management of the Fron-Isa and Craigiog Lead Mining Company.
GENTLEMEN,—Be pleased to allot me shares, or any less number, in the above company; and I do hereby undertake to pay up the same, and sign the Cost-book when required to do so.
Name .....
Residence .....
Reference ..... Occupation or Profession .....

GREAT SPERRIS CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY,

PARISH OF ZENNOR, CORNWALL.

Conducted on the "Cost-book System."

In 15,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share, with two calls of 5s. each, at intervals of not less than three months; without further calls or liability.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

R. J. MOSTYN, Esq., Calcot Hall, Holywell, Flintshire.
STEPHEN BROAD, Esq., Rye Hill, Surrey.
Capt. T. C. NEWTON, Hampton Court; and Lugwardine, Herefordshire.
Capt. JAMES BULKELEY, R.N., Maddox-street, Regent-street.
FAUCONBERG SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., Old Jewry Chambers.
(With power to add to their number.)

Bankers—Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowlers, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill.
Solicitor—Joseph Thomas Millard, Esq., 7, Basinghall-street.
Brokers—Messrs. Edward and Alfred Whitmore, 17, Change-alley, Cornhill; Thomas Trulock, Esq., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.
Secretary—Mr. Seymour Smith.
OFFICES,—13, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

The Great Sperris Consols Mine sett comprises three distinct mineral properties, denominated the Tremeadow, the Tregerton, ranging from Zennor Church Town towards Towednack, and, with a portion of that estate, bordering to the south on Wh. Montague. It joins the celebrated Ding Dong Mine in Gulval, to the west; and, towards the east, is in the immediate vicinity of Wheal Reeth, Reeth Consols, Balnoon, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Mary, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty, St. Ive's Consols, Wheal Providence, and Wheal Speed Mines; the whole in a profitable state of working, paying dividends, and too well known to need further comment.

The sett contains upwards of six very promising east and west lodes and cross-courses, or carbonas, from which some considerable returns of tin have been raised and sold, whereby the value of the lodes have been satisfactorily proved, three of which correspond with those in the St. Ive's Consols, Wheal Reeth, and Wheal Montague, producing tinstuff of the richest description, both in quality and quantity. Several shafts have been already sunk on the Great Sperris Consols Mine; the main engine-shaft down to about 33 fms., and levels driven on the course of the two principal lodes, namely, one on the Great Sperris lode, supposed to be the Great St. Ive's Consols lode; and the other on the Red lode, to all appearances the same lode as that in Wheal Reeth. It may, therefore, very confidently be expected, that after the erection of a suitable engine, with a sufficient number of stampers, returns of tin ore will immediately commence, accompanied with speedy and highly remunerating dividends. Specimens of the tin stones may be seen, and detailed prospectuses, with reports from experienced mining captains, may be obtained at the offices; or of the brokers of the company, to whom applications for shares may be made in the usual form. Prospectuses can also be had at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WEST CRINNIS COPPER MINE,

IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

Conducted on the "Cost-book Principle."—Dues 1-18th.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. HINKS, Esq., Drayton-grove, Brompton, London.
JOHN BARKER, Esq., M.D., Richmond, Surrey.
HENRY PARRISH, Esq., Moseley-road, Birmingham.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Buscovey, near St. Blazey.

Auditors—Rev. R. Hill, Southampton; Mr. Benjamin Giles, Birmingham.
Resident Agent—W. C. Morgan, Esq.
Inspecting Mine Agent—Capt. John Webb, St. Austell.
Bankers—Messrs. J. L. Moilliet and Son, Birmingham.
Purser—Mr. Thomas Lewis, 33, Essex-street, Strand, London; and St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham.

OFFICES,—ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM; and No. 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

This mine is situate in the productive mineral district of St. Austell, and is adjoined by, or contiguous to, Great Crinnis, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Charlestown United, Par Consols, Boscundle, and South Crinnis, or Appletree Mines. It contains four east and west lodes, which are intersected by several caunters. In South Crinnis there is a caunter lode, from which a considerable quantity of ore is now being raised, which runs directly through the West Crinnis sett. The ground is highly mineralised, and is cheap and easy for mining. A powerful 50-in. cylinder engine is in course of erection on the mine, and the company possess all other essential mining materials. The capital requisite to put the works in full operation, including purchase of engine, &c., is estimated at about £5120, which it is proposed to raise by the issue of 2560 shares, payable by a deposit of 10s. per share, and three equal quarterly instalments of 10s. each.

Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine, reports that he "considers West Crinnis to be a valuable mining sett, and well worthy of attention and vigorous prosecution, and that the chances of success are great." Capt. John Webb, of Great Crinnis, and Capt. James Gripe, of the Charlestown United Mines, both report very favourably on this mine.—Prospectuses, containing the reports of the above, may be had on application to Messrs. Brunton and Sons, sharebrokers, Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, City, London; W. C. Morgan, Esq., Buscovey, near St. Blazey, Cornwall; or to the Purser, Mr. Thomas Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, Corn Exchange, High-street, Birmingham; to either of whom applications for shares may also be made in the usual form.

SMOKE NUISANCE PREVENTION.—SAMUEL HALL (late of BATFORD, near NOTTINGHAM) has great pleasure in stating that, in addition to his numerous PATENT SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACES, as applied in Scotland, Ireland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Nottingham, Leicestershire, &c., he has APPLIED one of them, of 6 feet 6 inches in width, to a BREWING COPPER of that highly important firm, Messrs. Calvert and Co., the INSPECTION of which he solicits by all parties previously to their adoption of any of the numerous trumpery plans for smoke consuming now offered to the public by persons too insignificant and too ignorant now to be named.—No. 18, King's Arms-yard, London, May 20, 1853.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS. S. W. SILVER AND CO., having become MANUFACTURERS on a large scale of INDIA-RUBBER WATERPROOF GARMENTS, &c. (so effective as to resist the humidity of, and not be adhesive in, any climate), are enabled to supply the public for cash at from ONE-HALF to TWO-THIRDS the price hitherto charged. Purchasers of 12 or more garments will be allowed a discount besides.—Manufactory, North Woolwich, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard; Warehouses, 3 and 4, Bishopsgate-st., opposite the London Tavern, and at Liverpool.

CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND LOCKS.—CHUBB and SON have now on SALE, at their warehouses, an assortment of their FIRE-PROOF SAFES. These safes, undoubtedly the most secure from force, fraud, and fire, are sold at moderate prices. CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements, CASH BOXES, and DEED BOXES, of all sizes, may be inspected. IRON DOORS and FRAMES for strong rooms. Complete lists, with prices, will be sent on application.—Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horseley-fields, Wolverhampton.

NO MORE QUILL PENS REQUIRED.—WILLIAM FIFE'S REGISTERED CURVED-POINT GOLD and STEEL PENS are the best ever invented, and are the nearest approach to the quill possible; in fact, they are the only perfect instruments for writing. These pens are of a peculiar construction, and entirely different to any that as yet have been brought before the public. Sold by all stationers, and wholesale by the proprietor, J. Kelly, 63, Cornhill, London. A sample box of these celebrated pens sent, post-free, by J. Kelly, on receipt of 13 postage stamps. Gold curved-point pens, 5s. each.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

ADVANTAGES.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of profit divisible in future among the shareholders being now provided for, the assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems. The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to £850,000, and the income exceeds £136,000 per annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On policies for the whole of life, one-half of the annual premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last, in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the policies, producing a bonus, varying with the different ages, from 24½ to 55 per cent. on the premiums paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 10s. per cent. on the sums assured.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the profits, in proportion to the number and amount of the premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's premium be received prior to the books being closed for any division, the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next division on 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of profits over later assurers.

APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future bonuses may be either received in cash, or applied, at the option of the assured, in any other way.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Assurances may be effected for a fixed sum at considerably reduced rates, and the premiums for term policies are lower than at most other safe offices.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid 30 days after proof of death, and all policies are indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life, from £50 to £10,000.

PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, and if the payment of any premium be omitted from any cause, the policy can be revived within 14 months.

The accounts and balance-sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the assured, or of persons desirous to assure.

Tables of rates and forms of proposal can be obtained of any of the society's agents,

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN, AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS supersede the use of inward medicines for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping-cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains. These truly invaluable plasters are compounded on medico-chemical principles, from British herbs, and gums and balsams of Eastern climes; have the words "Roper's Royal Bath Plasters" engraved on the Government stamp; and signed on the back "Robt Roper."—Prepared only by Robert Roper and Son, chemists, Sheffield, who possess a large number of testimonials, from highly respectable parties, of cures effected in numerous varieties of the above diseases. Full sized plasters, 1s. 1½d., for children, 9½d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each; and in tins for the use of hospitals, unions, family use, and charitable purposes, at 4s. 6d., 21s., and 33s. Sold by most medicine vendors.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for ROPER'S PLASTER.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th July, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton; and on the 10th of July, and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

AUSTRALIA.—THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON EMIGRATION COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

GIPSY, 600 tons (A. Bolton, Commander), for ADELAIDE, sailed 15th May.

ROYAL STUART, 1050 tons (R. Goble, Commander), for PORT PHILIP and SYDNEY, to sail 20th June.

LEONIDAS, 1000 tons (F. G. Tadman, Commander), for ADELAIDE and SYDNEY, to sail early in July.

These unrivalled passenger ships, built expressly for the trade, are classed A 1 at Lloyd's for 13 years, and are fitted and ventilated upon a very improved system. Passage-money Twenty-five Guineas, including railway fare to Southampton.

Apply to Grindlay and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 8, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross; and at the Company's offices, 3, Canute-road, Southampton.

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, & ADELAIDE CHARTERED BANK.

Capital £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each.—Deposit £4 per share.

With power to increase to £1,000,000.

The Charter of this bank having been duly settled, and referred by the Privy Council to the Board of Trade, where its provisions were found to be in conformity with the rules laid down by the Colonial Office and Treasury, it was then referred by the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The directors, on receiving this information, had an immediate interview with his Grace, who said there were no objections to the charter, but that he considered it proper to refer it to the governors of the respective colonies, and which he would do by the next mail. As there is no objection on the part of the Home Government, and it also being fully admitted that there is by no means sufficient banking accommodation in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, the directors have no doubt of the completion of the charter without any opposition on the part of the Colonial authorities. The shareholders are, therefore, informed that, in order to effectually carry out the objects of the company in the colonies, the directors will immediately dispatch to Melbourne John Reed Mackenzie, Esq., a gentleman eminently qualified in every respect to represent the interests of the company during the period of obtaining the local Acts, and to occupy the position of bank manager, so soon as the necessary arrangements in the colony are completed. By order of the Board,

9, Moorgate-street, London, April, 1853. PERCY DRUMMOND, Sec.

MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (Jun.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 12d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use:—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Dowson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redcross-street.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle recently patented by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Bramwell, C.E., no less than FIFTY PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding manual labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £140 (royalty included), for cash; a twenty-horse engine ditto, £650, and other sizes at proportionate rates. Contracts to any extent undertaken.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, for CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC [illegible]—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are [illegible] BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from [illegible] twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. Isham Baggs, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

A 4-horse Steam Stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, yours, &c., Alfred Trueman.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, No. 92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:—

The English and Australian Copper Company.
The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company.
The Alliance Gold Mining Company.
The Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.
The Mexican and South-American Mining Company.
The St. John del Rey (Gold, Brazil).
The Linares Lead Mining Association (Spain).
The London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company.

And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully timed the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Messrs. Medwin and Hall's, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED and CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING AND STRAND FENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, SOLE AGENT for KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &c. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent carriage paid.

PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, railways, &c., WILL NOT RUST or CORRODE.

For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength.

PATENT HAIR BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied.

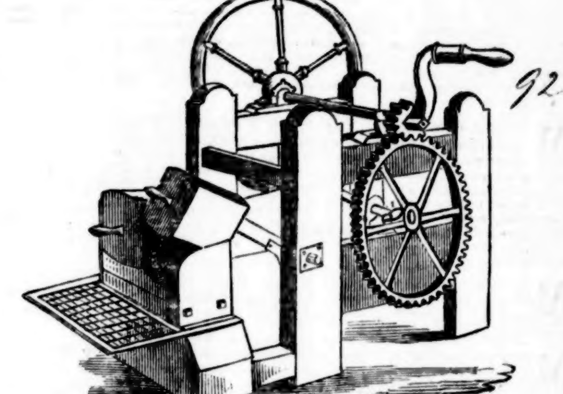
Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—IRON HOUSES.

MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED IRONWORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, MANUFACTURER of IRON HOUSES and WAREHOUSES, for EXPORT to AUSTRALIA and the COLONIES. These buildings are exceedingly compact and light, and so that any one can put them together. Prices from £20, and upwards. The great value of house property in Australia and the Gold Regions renders it very important that emigrants should provide themselves with a portable building in this country.

PATENT ROOFING FELT, for roofing cottages, stores, &c. Price 1d. per square foot; very light and portable roofing. Thousands of yards are now being taken out to Australia by emigrants. Delivered carriage free.—Apply at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

WILLIAM DRAY AND CO.'S NEW PATENT QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.



FULL PARTICULARS may be obtained on application to Messrs. Wm. DRAY & Co., Engineers, Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

MANUFACTURERS OF

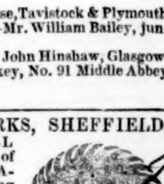
PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.—The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flatting and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.

LONDON—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Sise-lane.
Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.
MANCHESTER—Mr. James Douglas.
LEEDS—Messrs. T. and E. G. Jepson.
SUNDERLAND—Mr. John Young.
DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.
EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. William Bailey, jun., Greenside-place, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow
DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.
BELFAST—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

BLAKE AND PARKIN, MEADOW WORKS, SHEFFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OF CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, for the use of engineers and machinists, PATENT TEMPERED MACHINE KNIVES and CUTTERS, manufactured for planing and grooving wood, for cutting paper, iron, stone, leather, &c., made to any pattern or dimensions with the utmost exactness. Warranted to work with a harder and finer edge than any other mode of temper.



INVENTORS OF CORE-ANNEALED CAST-STEEL for taps, piston-rods, &c.—MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY SPRINGS, BLISTER, SHEAR, and CAST-STEEL, &c.

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS,

MANUFACTURED BY

W. and J. GALLOWAY,

PATENT RIVET WORKS,

MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ

Lifting Jacks,

Is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

IMPROVED RATCHET JACK. HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

HOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, SORE THROATS, and COUGHS, IMMEDIATELY CURED by CROSTHWAITE'S OCCULT LOZENGES.—They are perfectly innocent, being free from narcotics; one to three boxes cures the hooping-cough. Directions are enclosed, with the method of preparing them for infants.—Sold by Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Prout, 229, Strand; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; and by all medicine vendors throughout the kingdom, in boxes 2s. 6d. each.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£19¼	19⅝ ¼ x d	£7 2 0	£0 13 0—May, 1853.
1248	Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2		0 7 6	0 5 0—Jan., 1851.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4⅛		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10¾		11 10 6	0 10 6—May, 1853.
3000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 13s. 6d.	3½		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¾	9¾	9¼	4 14 6	0 7 6—April, 1853.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	10		0 2 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1851.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	126		730 0 0	— —May, 1849.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	405		247 15 0	5 0 0—April, 1853.
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	7⅛		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 12s.	5¾		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	82		219 10 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	65	40	—	—
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	137		31 0 0	3 0 0—April, 1853.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15⅝	2¼		—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	210		15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	420	375 x d	331 0 0	15 0 0—May, 1853.
20000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	—		0 1 0	0 1 0—May, 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6		55 0 0	— —1850.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	90		859 4 0	3 10 0—April, 1853.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	2⅛		0 6 6	0 1 6—April 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	110		4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	150		233 0 0	— —1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	67½		840 0 0	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	185		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		—	—
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1⅝	6¼		0 17 5	0 1 8—Dec., 1852.
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20		44 0 0	— —
1000	(New) ditto ditto	6	18		—	— —
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12¼	11½		0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200		353 6 8	— —Jan. 1851.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1⅛	—		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	3⅛	3⅛	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155		156 10 0	7 10 0—Feb., 1853.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	14	14	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug. 1851.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	21		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d	20		224 0 0	— —
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅜	4¼		1 0 0	0 5 0—March, 1853.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	8		2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2⅛	155		1038 0 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	1000		745 0 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	5	5	0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
3000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	7		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	4⅝	3¾ 4	1 8 6	0 2 6—April, 1853.
100	Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175		10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	19⅛	18½	8 1 0	0 7 0—Dec., 1852.
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	1¼		0 1 3	0 1 3—May, 1853.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22⅝	270	250	270 10 0	7 10 0—March, 1852.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180		245 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	12		1 16 0	0 5 0—May, 1853.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅛	18	17 18	22 16 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21⅝	40		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	750		240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13		4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20¾	35		20 4 6	0 15 0—May, 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	2¼		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
25200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury.	1	1¼		0 2 2	— —July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	200		271 10 0	4 0 0—March, 1853.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1⅜	7½		0 15 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	220	190	65 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	180		223 5 0	5 10 0—May, 1853.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	10¼	10¼	8 1 0	0 10 0—March, 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	11		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1853.
84	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125		880 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10¾	10		12 10 0	— —
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	3½		4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	10	9 9½ 10	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb. 1853.
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	2⅜	23		16 12 6	1 0 0—May, 1853.
8000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4680 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	14		402 10 0	— —April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	90		235 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	112		30 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1853.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	370	380	31 5 0	7 10 0—April, 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	7⅛		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	235	225 235	216 5 0	10 0 0—May, 1853.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	52	50 52	18 0 0	2 10 0—March, 1853.
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper)	10l. 4s. 10d.	15¼		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	600		390 0 0	20 0 0—April, 1853.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22		5 0 0	— —
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1250		282 10 0	40 0 0—May, 1853.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150		3 13 8	— —March, 1852.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4½	7¾		0 7 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1852.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10		5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	105		2349 10 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	3¾		1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	20		2 10 0	1 10 0—Feb., 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	48	44½	17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117		196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	38		23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300		85 3 0	12 10 0—Feb., 1853.
6400	Wheal Prockter (lead & antimony), St. Kew	1	1¾		0 1 0	0 1 0—March, 1853.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	53½	44 45	40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	270		227 10 0	4 0 0—Dec., 1852.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	65		32 10 0	3 0 0—April, 1853.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅜	27		9 15 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	65		19 18 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	7¼		3 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1¼	1⅛ 1¼	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	5¾	5¼	34 17 6	— —Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	158		130 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1852.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	47½	46½	56 12 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	8¾	9	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	16⅛	16½	7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	11	10 11	0 13 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2⅛	12		4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1852.
150000	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅜	¾ 1	0 1 0	0 1 0—Jan., 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	8¼	7¾	4 10 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	6¾		33 4 0	— —Jan., 1853.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30¾	31 32	19 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico ....Av.	28¼	5⅛	5⅛ ¾	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	2	2½	2½
10000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2⅛	2⅛
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	26s. 6d	1½	1¼ 1½
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	10	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	9¾	18½	12 13
6000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	2	2½	2½
6000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	1l. 19s	1	
955	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	7	
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	3l. 8s. 6d	3¼	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	25	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	3	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	3	3	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	½	½	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	8s. 6d.	1¼	1¼
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3¼	¾	⅞
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	6½	8	
500	Busparvo (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	1	
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
7000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	1	3	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	4	
2000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	£1 1s	1¼	
4030	Calstock Consols (copper)	4⅜	2⅛	
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	2¾	2	2 2⅛
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	1	17	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	6	2	2
2043	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1¾	1¾	
3000	Carthew (cop., lead), Wadebridge	6¾	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5l. 13s	9½	
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2⅜	2¼	1⅜
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	38	110	105
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	1	3	
2000	Clara	½	1⅛	1⅛
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5⅛	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	£7 1s	10½	
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8⅜	7	
256	Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	25½	17½	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¾	35	
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	20½	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2	2⅜	2¼
6000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigansh.	½	⅞	¾ ⅞
6000	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3	5	
4000	Ditto Ditto	2	3⅛	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	¾	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr, Lanegryn	¼	1	
2000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	1½	4	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	4½	4	3½ 4
2907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	3¼	1¾	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	8l 3s 6d	8	
1000	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¼	2	
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	3½	3	2 2¼
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	¼	1	
5000	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	—	1⅛
—	Duke of Cornwall (copper)	6	8	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11¼	12	
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, ? p.)	16s.	¾	
1306	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	2⅜	2	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	34	
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	3¼	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	5½	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	1⅜	2½	
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	2¼	
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	11½	5½	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1⅜	1¾	1¾ 1½
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	34	
2048	East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock	1¾	2	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2	5	
512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	16	10	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	4¾	16½	
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12½	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	
1280	Esgair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	20	
32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	45	
2000	Gallt-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2½	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1⅜	1⅜	
2048	Geifron (copper) Wales	—	9	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5½	5	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	¾	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	94½	30	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	21	
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1⅜	⅜	⅜ ⅜
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3¼	3¼	3¼
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	2¼	1¾ 2¼
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	24⅛	40	
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2½	2¼	
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8l. 5s. 11d.	2	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	75	90	50 55
512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9⅜	3	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	⅞	1	1
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	6¾	6	
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	2¾	5¼	
5000	Hope Valley (lead), Shropshire	1	1	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	1⅜	1 1½
1024	Kenneggy (copper), Breague	8s. 2d.	5	
1200	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	18	9½	10
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4⅜	4⅜	
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	3	
1024	Lamin (copper), Gwinear	3¼	3¼	
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1¾	1¾	2½
12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2½	2½	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	65½	20	
13000	Llynmalees (lead), Cardigansh.	1⅛	¾	
4000	Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	⅜	1¼	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	1l. 7s.	⅜	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	6	
246	Mengearne and Tregunstis (tin)	[illegible]	8½	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	6	5¾ 6
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	¼	¾	¾ ⅞
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	¾	1	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1⅛	
320	Nansegollan, (tin), Camborne	14½	12	
15000	Nanteos and Pearhiw	1½	2	
3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 4s.	7	
1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan	⅜	1	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	8⅜	11	
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	1¼	1⅛ 1⅜
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	2¼	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	2	2	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¼	2	
3000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1½	
1200	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	7⅛	10	
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkampton	5¾	8½	
3000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1⅛	3¼	
2000	Ockment (cop., sil.-lead), Devon	1¾	1⅜	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	1	1	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	5	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1⅜	2¾	2½
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	3¾	4¾	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	1l. 2s.	⅛	
1026	Pendarves Consols, Camborne	6¾	1¼	
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3⅜	4	
3072	Penzance Con. (tin), Sancreed	38s. 4d	2	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5⅜	6	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	2	1⅛	1⅛
3000	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	8	
1024	Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	1⅛	⅜	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1⅜	4	3½ 4
3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2¼	2⅜	1¾ 2
480	Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crowan	6½	7½	
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4⅜	18s	
10000	Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	2¼	2 2¼
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	15	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	£5 12	3⅜	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	5	7½	
5000	Round Hill, Salop	10s. 6d.	2¾	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (cop.); Breage	£6 14	9	10
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1	5	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	2¼	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	11⅛	10½	
256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	14½	
5000	South Crenver (copper)	2½	3½	3½ 4
4196	South Friendship Wheal Ann	2⅛	2	
2000	South of Scotland	2⅜	⅜	
300	South Speed, Uny Lelant	25	25	
4096	South Wheal Yeoland	—	—	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	4⅜	
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	1⅛	1½	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	
1200	Swanpool, Budock	6	20	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	⅛	1⅛	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	28s	4⅛	
4800	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1¼	2	
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3¾	10	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	7⅜	10	
10000	Trannack Consols (tin, copper)	1	2½	2¼
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3½	12	12
4096	Treburget United (lead) St. Teath	1½	2¼	2⅜ ¼
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	4¾	13	
145	Tregorden, Wadebridge	25	5	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	1	1⅜	1
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	[illegible]	2	2
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	1¾	3	
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	6¾	9½	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3¾	3½	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1	1⅜	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar.	4¼	4	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1	1½	1½
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅛	2	
2000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	⅛	2⅜	2⅜
1000	Ditto		2⅛	
5120	United Mines (cop., tin), Tavis.	3⅜	2½	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	½	1⅜	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	⅜	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	¼	
1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crowan.	½	4	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14⅜	32	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1¾	12	
2560	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2	2	
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	10¼	142½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	4	15	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0s. 8d	8½	8½
2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	3⅜	1½	1⅛
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe	1¾	1	
186	West Roskear (cop.), Camborne	£3 9 2	5	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	245	
120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	15	11	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	3¾	3¾	
128	West Wheal Darlington	42⅜	40	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	10½	8⅜	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1⅛	1⅜	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32½	25	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	4	
6400	Wheal Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	2	1½ 2
1228	Wheal Arthur (cop.), Calstock	7	35	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1½	2¼	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	5	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	8⅜	7½	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	⅜	10½	
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	6	12	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper, tin)	£6 2 10	4½	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	25	25
1024	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	7¾	14	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	5	10	
4500	Wheal Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	⅛	⅜	
1092	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3½	4⅜	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£5 8 6	10	
764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	15½	11	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3	3½	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	11s.	1¾	1⅛ ⅜
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅛	⅜	
6000	Wheal James (iron, cop.), Roche	1	3	
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£3 8 6	7½	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	1⅛	5	
6000	Wheal Langford (cop., sil.-lead)	⅞	⅜	
1000	Wheal Lemon (copper), Germoe	8½	8⅛	
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Llanlivery	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛ 1¼
242	Wheal May (silver-lead, cop.)	4⅜	3	
1024	Wheal Neptune, Perranuthnoe	£5 11	5	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead, copper)	£3 17	1⅜	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	50	50	
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4⅜	2	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	15s	2	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	2l. 1s 6d	4¾	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅛	4½	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3⅜	9	
512	Wheal Sophia (sil.-lead), Lezant	11¼	11¼	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper, tin)	£7 3 3	10⅛	
1024	Wheal Squire (cop.), St. Erth	6l. 12s. 2d	2½	
1000	Wh. Susan, Breage & Crowan	3l 19s. 5d	1	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	1¾	4	
4000	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	1	1½	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	14½	20	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	2¼	8½	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	2	
1068	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	10½	3¾	
6000	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	2⅜	2	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9¼	15	
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	7l. 18s.	2½	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	1¼	⅜	
4096	Wheal Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	2⅜	5½	5¼ ½
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	2s	1⅛	
4096	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4	10½	5½

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
500	Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	5¼	5¾	
2049	Anna Maria (sil.-lead), Camdon	23s 6d	2	
1024	Appledore (sil.-lead, cop.) St. Ives	5¼	3	
10000	Arundell United (cop) Ashburton	1	3	
10000	Ballyhickey, Clare	3	3	
5000	Bargally (sil.-lead), Kirkcudbr.	21s.	¾	
5000	Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall	⅝	¾	
251	Berrow (copper), Liskeard	3¼	1	
8000	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1	1	
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead), Cardigan	⅜	1¼	1
5000	Bodcwl, South Wales	16s. 6d	1	1
1000	Boiling Well (copper), Gwithian	2	3	
6000	Bolenowe	¼	4½	
20000	Boscarne, Bodmin	3	—	
1180	Bridford Consols	2¼	2⅞	
20000	Britannia (gold, cop.), Devon	1l. 2s.	⅞	⅜ ⅜
12000	Broomfield (cop.), Somersetshire	1	—	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniot	5⅛	5½	
1536	Caradon Vale (cop., lead), St. Ive	£4 4s	1	
30000	Carbery West (copper), Ireland	½	⅜	⅜ ½
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linking.	1l. 3s.	1¼	
1024	Cathedral	£2 11 6	3½	
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.), S. Tawton	1	2	
4422	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-lead), Cardigan	25s. 6d	1¼	1¼
1243	Christow (silver-lead)	4½	7	
1024	Churchstoke (lead), Salop	15s. 6d	⅜	
20000	Classadaugh (copper), Ireland	1	1⅛	
12800	Clew Bay (copper), Mayo	1	2¼	
5000	Clive (lead), Glamorgan	1¾	5	
30000	Clive United, Glamorgan	1	1½	
8000	Clowance Wood (cop.), Crowan	⅜	⅜	⅜ ⅜
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	⅜	2	
5000	Coniston United (copper)	½	2	
15000	Connemara (silver-lead), Galway	1	1⅛	1 1⅛
6400	Crow Hill (sil.-lead), St. Steph.	1	3¾	3½
5000	Devon Consols North (copper)	2⅜	1	
2048	Devon Consols West (copper)	1⅜	1¼	
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1	1	
1500	Ditto (10s.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
5000	Devon United (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1⅜	
8000	Dinas Great Copper	⅜	4½	2¼
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix, Linking.	1	4	
12000	Dyssurnant (slate)	1	2¾	
5000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	⅜	1⅜	
6000	East Bosorn	⅜	½	⅜ ¾
1024	East Buller (cop.), near Redruth	4	6¾	
128	East Carn Brea (cop.), Redruth	4	2⅛	
6144	East Caradon (copper)	1¼	2¾	
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1⅛	10	10
6000	East Herland, Gwinear	⅜	¾	
6000	East Kitt Hill (cop., tin), Cornw.	1	2	
10000	East Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	1	1¾	
50000	East Onslow, Camelford	⅜	⅜	⅜
128	East Tremayne, Newlyn, East	5	8	12
1024	East Uny Consols (tin) Redruth	1¼	5	
1024	East Wheal Fortune, St. Hilary	2	2	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	2l 11s	13	12
10000	East Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1l 1s	1⅜	
1000	East White Grit (lead), Salop	10s. 6d.	4½	
4096	Exmoor Eliza (cop.), S. Molton	1l 11s 6d	1⅛	
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	1l 2s	2⅛	
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	2⅜	2 2¼
1024	Freidd Llwyd Mines, Wales	1¼	3	
4000	Gawton United	1⅛	2	
600	Gellirheivin (sil.-lead), Cardigan	1	3	
24000	Glenaulin & Cariviileen (copper)	⅛	½	⅜ ⅛
256	Glynn Wh. Mary, Cardingham	1¼	1½	
10000	Golden Mile (lead), Glamorgan	4s. 6d	1	
10000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	2	—	
512	Great Rough Tor (cop.), Cornw.	37	12	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin, cop.)	12¼	13¼	15
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	4	4
1024	Great Wheal Fortune (tin)	1¼	1¼	
6000	Great Wheal Tonkin (copper)	1	1½	
200000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1¼	
5000	Herod's Coomb	1	1⅜	1 1¼
10000	Hibernian (copper), Ireland	12¼	¼ ½	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols, Peter Tavy	1	3¾	3¾
20000	King Arthur Consols (lead, cop.)	⅛	⅞	⅛ ⅞
20000	Knockatrellane (cop.), Ireland	1	1	¾ 1
4096	Lamerton United (cop.), Devon	½	1	
5000	Milwr	3	3¼	
20000	Mizen Head (copper), Cork	⅛	⅜	⅛ ⅜
160	Morvah Consols (tin, copper)	4	1¼	
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	2s	1	
1024	Mount Alexander, Colan, Corn.	¼	⅜ ½	
4096	New East Crowndale (cop., tin)	1⅜	½	
10000	New Polgooth and Woodelase	1⅛	1⅜	
4000	Norbury (copper), Salop	1s. 6d.	⅜	
5000	North Britain Burra Burra (cop.)	2⅛	3	
12000	North Caradon (sil.-lead, cop.)	1	1⅜	
20000	North Cornwall, Padstow	1	1¼	
256	North Crenver (copper)	12⅛	12½	
256	North Fowey (cop.), Tywardreath	4¾	6	
6400	North Hingston Cons., Calstock	—	¼	
150000	North of Ireland	1	1	
10000	North Towy & Cystanog (lead)	⅛	1	1
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	1⅜	6¼	
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	⅛	1	
5000	Penllyne Court (lead), Glamorg.	⅛	2¼	2 2⅛
4000	Penpompren (sil.-lead), Wales	⅜	—	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	4	28	25
6000	Perran (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	⅛	⅜	⅜
4000	Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper)	⅜	⅜	⅜
4096	Phœnix Consols (cop.), St. Cleer	6d	2	
1536	Phœnix Gt. Con., Linkinhorne	1	1¾	
50000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	1½	1⅛
2220	Polzeath Con. (lead), St. Minver	1	1	
2048	Ponterwyd (sil.-lead), Cardigan	1¾	3	
12000	Prignant Con. (sil.-lead), Card.	1	1¼	
8000	Red Dragon (silver-lead), Wales	1	—	1¼
2500	Ringabella (sil.-lead), nr. Cork	4	3	
4000	Ritton Castle (lead), Salop	7s.	⅛	
100000	Royal Hibernian (lead), Kerry	1	1⅜	
3500	Silver Brook (sil.-lead), Devon	1	1⅜	
4094	Sourton Con. (copper), Sourton	18s.	1¼	
20000	South Cork (cop.), Ballydehob	1	1⅛	¾ 1
21000	South Devon Cons. (cop.), Tavist.	1	1	1 1¼
3000	South Exmouth (lead)	—	2	
953	South Plain Wood, Ashburton	£6 7s	1⅜	
1024	South Tresavean (tin, copper)	1¼	3	1¼ ¾
2048	South Wales Consols, Bridgend	⅜	1¾	
1024	South Wheal Alfred (cop), Gwin.	½	1	
4000	South Wheal Russell	⅜	3	
6144	St. Austell Consols (cop. & tin)	1	2	
5000	Temple Con. (tin, cop.), Cornw.	2	2	
50000	Treburget Consols (cop., lead)	⅛	1⅜	1½ 1¾
3000	Tregonebris and Fat-work (tin)	1	1	
722	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	5	5½	6
4000	Tremollett Down, Stoke Clims.	6s	½	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	1	1⅜	1½ 1⅜
4000	Tresellyan (tin, copper)	⅛	⅜	
1024	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	8⅜	4	
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	1¼	
4096	Trevallick (silv.-lead), Liskeard	6d	¼	
4096	Treweatha	2	4	4
5120	Treworlis and Trenethick (tin)	½	1¾	
512	Tywardreath (cop.), St. Blazey	23	35	
5000	Tyllwyd (lead) Llanbadarn Fawr	1	1¼	
1000	West Allt-y-Crib (sil.-lead)	6s.	—	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	10⅛	16½	
256	West Sharp Tor, Linkinghorne	38	120	
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	4	
6240	West United Hills (cop.), Illogan	18s	1¾	
6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	1⅜	1¼
4096	West Wheal Edward	¾	1	
1024	West Wh. Fanny (tin) Zennor.	2	3¾	
6000	West Wheal Friendship (cop.)	13s. 6d	¾	¾
2048	West Wheal Rose (lead)	2	2	
3072	Weston (lead), Shropshire	17s.	2	
4096	Wheal Albert, Calstock	⅛	¼	
5000	Wheal Bazely (sil.-lead), Calstock	1	1⅜	
5000	Wheal Bawden (sil.-ld.) St. Teath	9s	⅛	
1742	Wheal Benny (cop.), Calstock	⅜	⅜	
1024	Wheal Catherine, Liskeard	4	4	
3000	Wheal Dora (tin, cop.), St. Cleer	3¾	1	
5000	Wh. Eckley (sil.-lead), St. Teath	1	1	
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock	1	3¼	2⅛
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead), Bridestowe	1⅛	1¼	
2048	Wh. Fenwick (copper), Mullion	½	1	
916	Wheal Fortescue (cop.), Tavist.	5½	¾	
2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph	¼	1	
512	Wheal Freedom (cop.), St. Agnes	⅛	5	
5000	Wheal Fortune, South Tawton	1	2	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, nr. Oakhampton	1¾	¼	
1024	Wheal Hill (tin, cop.), Cornwall	¼	1	
5000	Wheal Jane, Altarnun	⅛	1	
1200	Wheal Ludcott	¾	2	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	4¼	10	
8960	Wheal Peru (sil.-lead), Cornwall	4s	1	1
4096	Wheal Sarah (copper), Sourton	⅛	¼	
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	2⅜	
4000	Wheal Surprise	⅜	1	
1024	Wheal Trelusback, Stythians	6⅛	7⅛	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	25s. 6d	1	
4096	Wheal Wrey, St. Ive, Liskeard.	6s	3½	2¾ 3
4096	Wood Mine	11s. 3d	⅛	
15000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog, N.W.	1	1¼	
100	Wyndham Consols, Cumberland	15	17½	

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	1⅛	1 1½
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	5	4½	
6000	Barossa Range	1⅜	⅛	
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	⅛	⅛	¾ ¾
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	6¾	[illegible]
3250	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	2⅛	2	
24000	Liguanea & Gen. Min. Co. of Ja.	1	2¼	2¾
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	13⅛	13⅜ [illegible]
25000	Monarch Gold	½	⅜	
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	4¼	5⅜ 6[illegible]
104000	North British Australasian	1	2⅛	
30000	Nova Scotia (copper)	1	1	
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	1	1½	1 1[illegible]
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrews	¼	2	1⅜ 2
80000	Upper Canada (copper)	¼	⅜	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	⅛	¾	¾

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
32000	Aubin (coal and iron)	5	6¼	6 6¼
8000	Blaenavon (iron) South Wales	50	15	[illegible]
26000	British Iron Company	13¼	8	[illegible]
4000	Gladbach (zinc)	1	2	
75000	New South Wales Coal Company	1	1	
50000	Portland (iron) Scotland	2	2¼	
10000	Rhymney Iron	50	26	
10000	Do. New	15	7¾	

*** Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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